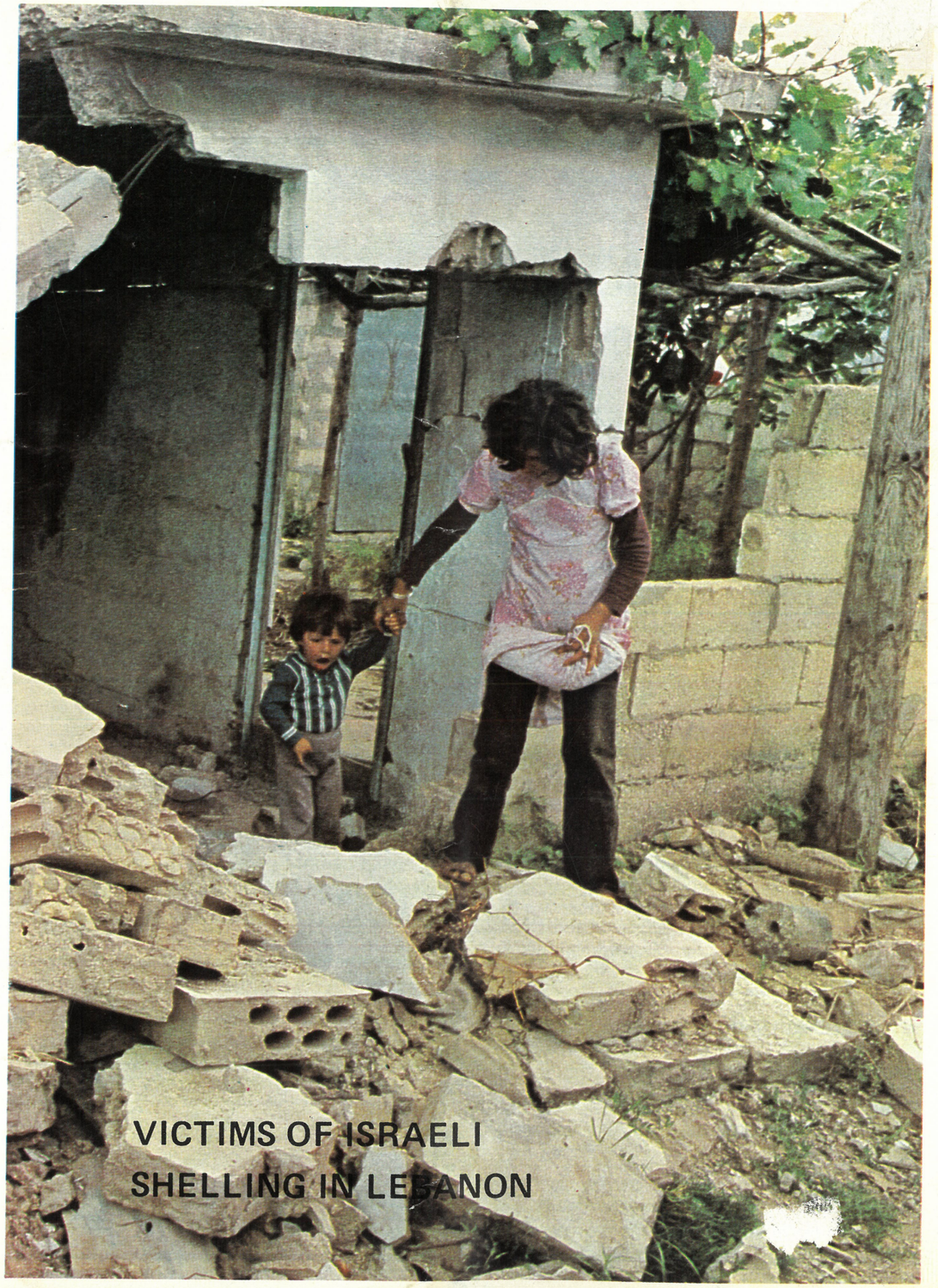

VICTIMS OF ISRAELI
SHELLING IN LEBANON

Palestine

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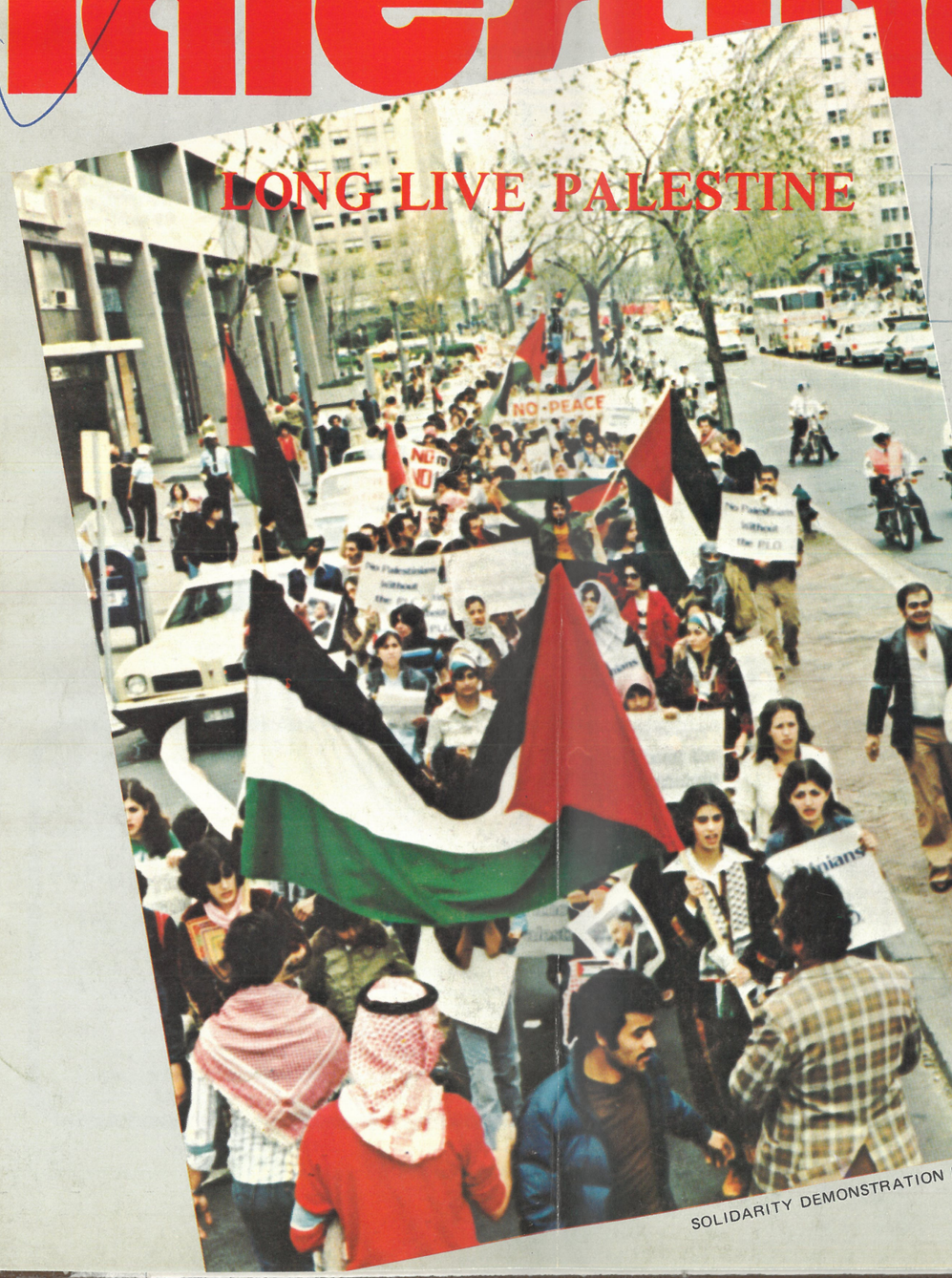

SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON

TO OUR READERS

Solidarity is an important weapon for helping the peoples of the world overcome oppression and injustice. The support and solidarity which the Palestinian people receive helps us to continue our just struggle for our just cause. We are grateful for the solidarity and support we get, but although we have many friends around the world, our enemies are still strong and formidable. They are better armed, better equipped, and much wealthier than we.

Nevertheless, though we may possess limited means, our determination and willingness to sacrifice is unlimited. The world forces of liberation, of which we are proud to be a part, are the emerging forces, and it is to us that the future belongs. The forces of oppression have had their day, and shall be consigned to the dustbin of history.

We thank all of our friends throughout the world for the letters of support and encouragement you have sent to us. Surely, we and other liberation movements will continue on the road to victory.

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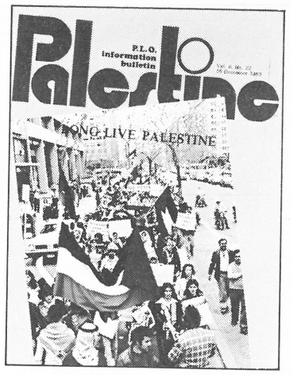

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Palestine

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EDITORIAL

THE DEPORTED MAYORS

Now Israel has completed another act in the series of continuous measures to uproot the Palestinian people from their homeland. On December 5, the Israeli government finally decided to expel the mayor of al-Khalil (Hebron), Fahd Qawasmeh, and of Halhoul, Mohammad Milhem. Those two mayors were elected under the terms of the Israeli occupation, and they never carried any arms in their hands. They are two mayors who more or less coexisted with the occupation authorities.

Their only fault is, however, that they are human beings and thus prefer to live in freedom and dignity in their homeland. The Israeli occupation authorities accused them of inciting a resistance operation against an illegal Zionist settlement erected by ultra-Zionists with the connivance of the military government. They accused them of refusing to collaborate with the occupation as agents and spies. They accused them of being supporters of the PLO, as are all the Palestinian people under occupation.

The Israeli acts of aggression directed against the mayors of the West Bank have become notorious. A few months ago they tried to kill Bassam Shaka'a, the mayor of Nablus who came out of it with two legs amputated, and Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah who lost one leg.

Inspite of all these obvious crimes and acts of terrorism, the Israelis still pretend to play the 'emocratic game. The Supreme Court of Israel decided to approve the final deportation of Qawasmeh and Milhem because they were found guilty of endangering the "security of the state of Israel." Now they were expelled for the second time, this time via the Lebanese borders, and delivered to the PLO. The first time, their expulsion had been ordered by the Israeli military governor of the West Bank.

With all their acts of aggression committed against the Palestinian civilian population and the public leaders in the West Bank, the Israelis still call themselves "democratic". Of course, they are not terrorists as they claim the Palestinians held under occupation or expelled are.

As usual the Israeli occupation authorities neglect or disregard world public opinion. They also neglect and scorn the Security Council of the United Nations which adopted a decision calling for the return of the mayors to their homes and towns. But the Israelis never care about those world bodies which once decisively contributed to the creation of Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people in 1948.

The acts of Israeli aggression against the Palestinians will continue. The expulsion of the mayors is nothing but one act in an endless series of aggression. For the Israelis the best Palestinian is a dead Palestinian; and if he is not dead, he should live in Australia, Canada or anywhere else but not in his original homeland Palestine.

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PALESTINE NOTES

Chairman Arafat welcoming President Rafsanjani

CHAIRMAN ARAFAT RECEIVES PRESIDENT RAFSANJANI

Chairman Arafat on November 25 received Hojateleslam Hashimi Rafsanjani, President of the Iranian Shura Council (Parliament) President Rafsanjani was visiting Lebanon and the PLO during his tour of several Arab countries. The meeting was attended by Fateh Central Committee members Farouk Kaddoumi, Abu Jihad, Abu al-Walid and Hani al-Hassan; and Fateh Revolutionary Council members Abu Hatem and Abu Tareq. The Iranian side was represented by Dr. Hadi, Hajj Muhsen, Wijdand Dast and other Iranian cadres. The meeting, which lasted several hours, concentrated on developments in the Palestinian and Iranian arenas and at Arab and international levels. The Iranian delegation briefed Arafat on their tour to Algeria, Syria and Libya and also discussed the current situation in the region including the Iraqi-Iranian war and its effects on the region. The meeting was described as positive and fraternal.

CHAIRMAN ARAFAT CONGRATULATES LEBANESE PRESIDENT

On November 25 Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, sent a cable of congratulation to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, on the occasion of Independence Day. Arafat said that the Palestinian people would never forget the support of the Lebanese people, especially after victory has been achieved and Palestinians return to their homeland. Arafat also stressed the need for the integrity of Lebanon and the unity of its people and institutions. He stressed that the presence of the Palestinian Revolution in Lebanon is temporary.

POPE JOHN PAUL II SENDS MESSAGE TO CHAIRMAN ARAFAT

Yasser Arafat received on November 8 a message from Pope John Paul II. The Pope expressed in his message concern for the hopes and sufferings of the Palestinian people, living under occupation or in diaspora, and for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East in accordance with international law and UN resolutions, and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights.

PRCS CONDOLENCES ON ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

Dr. Fathi Arafat, Head of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, sent on November 28 a cable to the Italian Red Cross Society expressing the PRCS' condolences on the tragic earthquake. Dr. Arafat also offered to put all the human and material potentials of the PRCS at the disposal of the Italian Red Cross.

CHAIRMAN ARAFAT MEETS SYRIAN PRESIDENT ASSAD...

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, met on November 30 in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. The two and half hour meeting was attended by Fateh Central Committee members Abu Iyyad, Abu Jihad and Abu Maher and the Syrian Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier, Abdel Halim Khaddam. The meeting covered the latest developments in the Palestinian, Arab and international levels, Israeli military concentrations in South Lebanon, and the challenges facing the Arab Nation. The atmosphere at the meeting was described as fraternal, and constructive.

...AND SAUDI PRINCE ABDALLAH BEN ABDEL AZIZ

Chairman Arafat on November 30 met also in Damascus with Saudi Prince Abdallah Ben Abdel-Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister, with whom he discussed the situation in the Arab region, especially following the Amman Summit, the Israeli military escalation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and the importance of working for a unified Arab stand to face the challenges against the Arab Nation.

ARAFAT CONGRATULATES ALI NASSER MUHAMMAD

Yasser Arafat sent on December 1 a cable of congratulations to Ali Nasser Muhammad, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party on the occasion of Independence Day. In his cable Arafat said that the struggle between the Nation and its enemies, which include imperialism and Zionism, is widening, forcing all to exert efforts to achieve the common aims of dignity, social progress, democracy and real peace. Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department sent a similar cable to Salim Saleh Muhammad, PDRY Foreign Minister.

KADDOUMI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department received on December 2. a message from the Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The message dealt with the drafted plan of the unification of both North and South Korea as proposed by Kim Il Sung, President of Democratic Korea.

PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP DISCUSSES NATIONAL UNITY

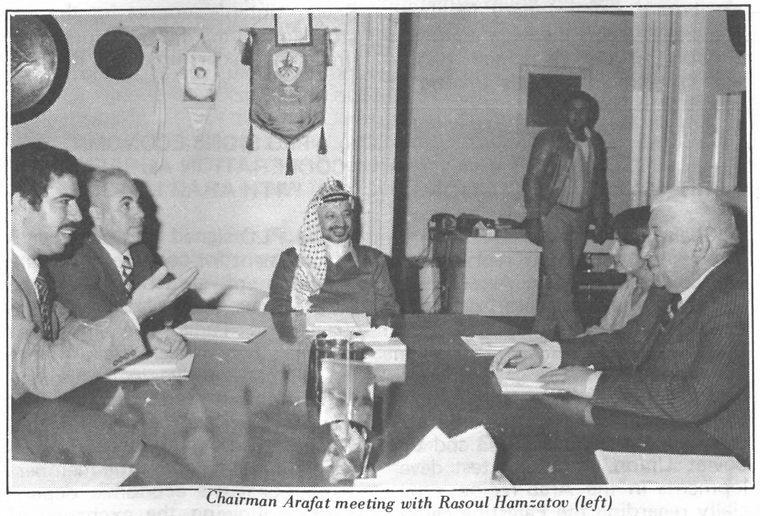
Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution headed a meeting of the Palestinian leadership on December 2. During the meeting which was attended by members of the PLO Executive Committee, General Secretaries of the factions of the Palestinian Revolution and representatives from the PLO Central Council. The discussions centered on current issues and the latest developments in the Arab arena and the region. Also reviewed were the results of the Central Council meetings and items concerning the completion and implementation of the national unity resolutions of the Palestinian National Congress (PNC).

KARAMEH FORCES CARRY OUT MANEUVERS AGAINST CHEMICAL WARFARE

A battalion of the Karameh forces on December 4 displayed a series of tactical maneuvers involving methods of protection against chemical warfare which might be waged by the Israeli forces. Chairman Arafat who was present along with a number of Palestinian officers and cadres made a speech to the fighters, in which he hailed the heroic resistance of the Palestinian fighters at Damour and Sa'diyat two days ago. He said: "The Joint Forces are preparing themselves for the worst eventualities that Reagan and Begin might think of".

ARAFAT MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS...

On December 3 Chairman Arafat met in Damascus with Comrade Vasilij Kuznecov, First Deputy of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Council. The meeting which was also attended by Khaled al-Fahoum, President of the Palestinian National Congress, and the Soviet Ambassador in Damascus, focused on the current situation in the region and local, Arab, and international developments. The meeting also dealt with Soviet-Palestinian bilateral relations. The Soviet official confirmed the full support of the Soviet Union for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leadership of the PLO. The Soviet official also praised the Palestinian leadership's mediation



Chairman Arafat meeting with Rasoul Hamzatov (left)

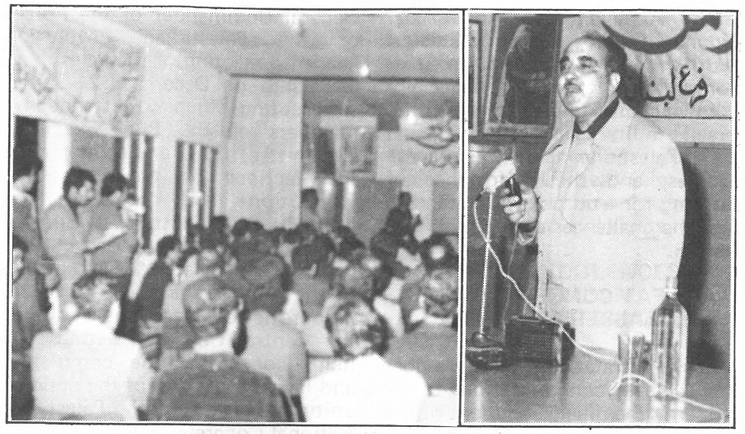
PALESTINE NOTES

efforts. to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. Chairman Arafat handed the Soviet official a message to Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet leadership.

On December 5, Chairman Arafat in Beirut received the Soviet poet and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Soviet Union, Rasoul Hamzatov. Yahya Yakhlif, the General Secretary of the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists, also attended the meeting. Arafat talked about the current developments in the Arab region and worldwide, in particular the continuing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanes xeoples in south Lebanon. He said that "We are resolved to fight until victory, and so we have declared a general mobilization among the Palestinian people". Hamzatov for his part praised the revolution of the Palestinian people and their heroic resistance to Imperialism and Zionism. He said that the Palestinian people is endowed with the most Precious attribute-a revolutionary ideology. Hamzatov confirmed his country's support to the Palestinian people and condemned Sadat's treason of the Arab cause.

...AND FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONS

Chairman Arafat on December 5 received a delegation representing the Soviet Friendship Associations and the Soviet-Lebanese Friendship Association headed by the First Deputy of the Soviet Education Minister. The meeting which was attended by Fateh Central Committee member Abu Iyyad covered the relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union and the latest developments in the Arab region, especially regarding the Palestine cause.



Abu Iyyad addressing Palestinian teacher's congress

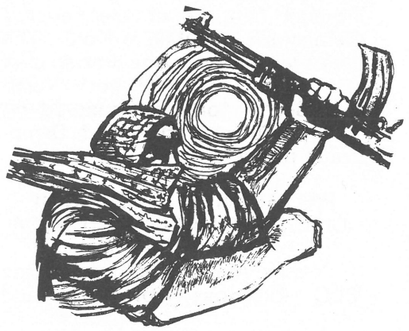
FOURTH CONGRESS OF PALESTINIAN TEACHERS

Fateh Central Committee member Abu Iyyad inaugurated the Fourth Congress of the General Union of Palestinian Teachers-Lebanon Branch on December 5. Abu Iyyad, who was himself a school teacher, praised the teaching profession which holds the responsibility of educating the rising generations. He stressed that teachers must, despite all the hardship and obstacles, exert maximum efforts towards the establishment of a homeland in Palestine where the Palestinian flag will be raised.

The delegation confirmed the Soviet Union's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

PLO SIGNS ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ARAB LEAGUE

The PLO signed on December 5 an agreement for cooperation in the collection of statistics with the Arab League at the League's headquarters in Tunis. The agreement was signed by Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO Representative in Tunis, and Abdel Muhsin Zalzaleh, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League. The signing of the agreement was attended by the members of the League's economic department. Following the exchange of signatures, speeches were delivered by Muhsin Zalzaleh and Hakam Bal'awi. The PLO representative reaffirmed the importance and necessity of the Arab League's continued efforts to strengthen the unity of Arab ranks. He also spoke about the economic achievements of the Palestinian Revolution.



PLO COMMUNIQUE ON ARAB SUMMIT

On November 25, the Executive Committee of the PLO issued the following communique:

"The PLO Executive Committee held an extraordinary meeting on Monday, November 24, chaired by Yasser Arafat, during which were reviewed the outcome of the seven-member preparatory Committee meetings for the Amman Summit Conference, the Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Amman from November 20-22, and the results of the extensive efforts made by Arafat during his gulf tour, by the Executive Committee members participating in the Foreign Ministers Conference, and by the Palestinian leadership as a whole with the aim of achieving a unified Arab stand and genuine Arab solidarity in order to maintain the momentum of the Tunis and Baghdad summits in confronting the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan, which constitute a conspiracy against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people.

"While highly evaluating the efforts exerted by Arafat and the Committee members, the Executive Committee hails Arafat's visits to, and contacts with numerous Arab states. These efforts show clearly the PLO's concern to achieve Arab solidarity and Arab unity in order to confront the enemies of the Arab nation. However, the PLO was surprised when, at the final session of the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference, the Jordanian representative declared that the Arab summit will not be adjourned – a decision made, he said, following consultations with some of the participating delegations. Right after this announcement, the head of the PLO delegation expressed reservations regarding this point, because his delegation ought not to have been excluded from such talks, especially since Palestine is currently presiding over the Arab grouping, and is a directly concerned party. This is not to mention the fact that such a move flagrantly ignores the intensive endeavours Arafat has made, with the acknowledgement of all the leaders of the Arab states he visited, with the aim of reaching a solution to the present difficulties in accordance with the principal goals set prior to the holding of the summit."

"This announcement furthermore ignored the PLO's proposal to delay the summit date for a period of two-weeks, during which a committee representing Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Algeria would undertake conciliatory efforts to pave the way for a successful summit and to realise the Arab solidarity required in this particularly delicate phase."

"Despite everything, the PLO, together with Algeria, attempted a last initiative to save the situation by submitting a letter on behalf of President Shazli Ben Jedid and Arafat calling upon King Hussein, as the conference's host, to adjourn the

ARAFAT PRAISES GUPS ROLE IN LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Yasser Arafat on December 1 sponsored the 21st anniversary celebrations of the General Union of Palestinian Students, and the graduation of the first unit of the student battalion. The ceremony was attended by Fateh Central Committee member Abu Iyyad, GUPS Executive Committee Chairman Sakhr Bseiso, and a number of cadres of the Palestinian Revolution. Chairman Arafat delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he praised the GUPS, its work on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels, and the human sacrifices it has made in the defence of South Lebanon, the Jordan Valley, Sinai and every other battlefield. He added: "The role played by this union stems from the firm belief that the gun is the only independent Palestinian decision-maker."

Concerning the decision for Palestinian general mobilization, Arafat said that this is a revolutionary commitment since "we have no home or land, and our students are pouring in from all over the world for this purpose." In response to the comments made by the U.S. State Department in this regard, Arafat said that the mobilization decision was based on voluntary participation and not conscription. Arafat added: "I am not asking states to help us in war, but to allow our students to join the Palestinian Revolution in order to fight alongside the Joint Forces in the defence of South Lebanon and the very existence of our Revolution."

The PLO Chairman warned Reagan and Begin that "we are the important factor in the Middle East equation and there can be no stability, peace or security if Palestinian rights are ignored." Arafat then reiterated that Palestine will be victorious despite all the conspiracies and initiatives. Sakhr Bseiso also spoke and stressed the Union's role in supplying the Revolution with fighters and in remaining one of its main pillars. He also confirmed the Union's commitment to Arafat's decision for general mobilization of the Palestinian masses."

PLO COMMUNIQUE ON AMMAN SUMMIT

summit for two weeks until the conciliatory talks had been conducted."

"In fact, the Head of the PLO Political Department and Algeria's Foreign Minister requested an interview with King Hussein to inform him about the initiative, but the request met with no immediate response, and was finally turned down the next day by Jordan's Foreign Minister. In this respect Arafat had earlier sent a special letter to King Hussein containing a similar proposal."

"Out of concern for Arab unity and effective solidarity, the PLO would like to register its firm attachment to the formula of joint Arab action on all levels and in all its institutions, as represented in the Arab summit meetings, on condition that it is based on a unaminous and unified Arab stand adequate to confront the Camp David accords and its signatories, as well as all imperialist-Zionist plots which aim at harming our Arab nation's rights, and particularly the Palestinian cause."

"The Palestinian Revolution under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our people, which faces the Zionist enemy in the front-line, and which leads the struggle of the Palestinian people in this dangerous end delicate phase, deems it necessary to warn the Arab nation — on the official and popular levels,.. as to the gravity of the present rupture in Arab ranks. The PLO nevertheless affirms its determination to continue efforts to safeguard the committed unified Arab position in the face of all the Arab nation's enemies."

"Fully conscious of the PLO's nationalist and patriotic duties, the Executive Committee expresses its regret and pain at the unjustified attitude of parties which have ignored its efforts and initiatives, and the initiatives of other Arab brethren which tried to save the Arab stand from rupture in order to reach a unified stand based on brotherly relations."

"Out of its concern for the higher Arab interest the PLO Executive Committee addresses a sincere appeal to all parties to re-consider such stands as will lead to further schisms, thus endangering the great cause of Palestine and the Arab and Islamic holy sites. The PLO calls for urgent and swift action to unite the Arab stand."

"In light of the above, the PLO announces with deep regret that it will not participate in the summit, but that it will pursue its endeavours to hold an Arab summit unifying Arab ranks and attended by all the member states of the Arab league."

KANE AND KADDOUMI ATTEND JERUSALEM PHOTO EXHIBIT AT U.N. HEADQUARTERS

Falilou Kane, President of the UN Palestinian Rights Committee, in the presence of Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department, inaugurated in New York on December 3 a photographic exhibition on Jerusalem. The exhibition, held at the UN headquarters, was attended by representatives of UN delgations and press and television reporters. More than one hundred pictures are on exhibit representing the struggle of the Palestinian people and focusing on Palestinian cities, in particular Jerusalem.

Mr. Kane delivered a speech in which he stressed the need for the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights and drew attention to the increasing concern of the international community with regard to the Palestinian cause and the need to put an end to Israeli occupation.

Farouk Kaddoumi then expressed the PLO's gratitude to the UN, through its Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, and thanked Mr. Kane for his words of solidarity. He stressed the need for achieving Palestinian national right and escalating the Palestinian struggle against Israel and US imperialism. Farouk Kaddoumi stated that peace and stability in the Middle East could not exist without the realization of the Palestinian people's right to return, self determination and the establishment of an independent state. He attacked the Camp David agreement, describing it as a conspiracy against the Palestinian people. Finally he appealed to the international community to reject and condemn the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem.

On December 4, the Arab League office in New York gave a reception in honour of Farouk Kaddoumi and the Palestinian delegation attending the General Assembly session. Farouk Kaddoumi and the Palestinian delegation were welcomed by Clovis Maksoud, Director of the Arab League office in New York, who spoke about the debate on Palestine currently being held at the UN General Assembly.

In a speech Kaddoumi declared: "We are not against negotiating with the U.S.A., we in fact encourage such an initiative. But I wonder if the U.S.A. would recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO. We would like to live in peace just like all other peoples. We would like the Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and land. We are not only fighting against Israel but against all the forces backing Israel, spearheaded by the U.S.A.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS ARRESTED, NEWS BLACKOUT

ISRAELI TERROR CANNOT BREAK OUR PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE

The heroic uprising of our people in the occupied territories is continuing. Despite the terror of the occupation forces who are shooting demonstrators at random, have arrested between 50 and 100 youths and have clamped a news blackout on the events, day by day the Palestinians, in particular youths and students, are taking to the streets in Nablus, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Bir Zeit, Jerusalem and elsewhere to call for an end to occupation and terror. In particular, they are protesting the arbitrary closure of Palestinian universities and education centers by the Israeli military government.

What started as a deliberate provocation on the part of the Israelis — the closure of a Palestine Week festival at Bir Zeit University in mid-November, has mushroomed into the "worst unrest since the occupation of the West Bank in 1967." (*Times*, November 26, 1980.)

As we go to press, on December 8 hundreds of Palestinians came out to the streets of towns throughout the occupied territories in a continued series of demonstrations protesting against the deportation of West Bank Mayors Fahd Qawasmeh and Muhammad Hassan Milhem. Israeli troops moved in to break up the demonstrations, arresting tens of students, firing tear gas grenades and shooting over the protesters heads.

The most violent incidents over the last four days have been in Bethlehem and Ramallah, and the military occupation authorities on December 9 closed down Bethlehem University until further notice, following clashes in the town between troops and students.

BEGIN GOVERNMENT IMPOSES NEWS BLACK-OUT ON REPRESSION

The BBC on December 11 reported that the Foreign Press Association has launched a protest to the Israeli government. It said that the occupation authorities were "arbitrarily arresting journalists and confiscating photo and TV material." They charged the coverage on the Palestinian student demonstrations and the violent army repression. The Foreign Press Association said that the Israeli government was violating all regulations, and the Israeli military authorities on December 9 again arrested and detained foreign newsmen who tried to report on a demonstration near Ramallah.

PALESTINIAN FLAG RAISED, PLO HAILED

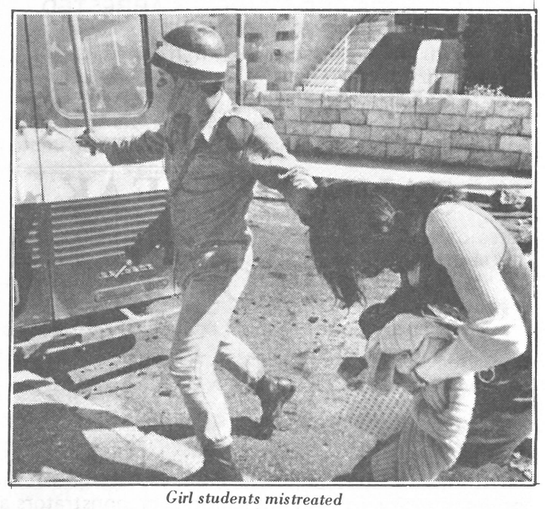
Correspondents have been barred entry into Bethlehem and Ramallah, and a number of Western journalists trying to gain entry into the two towns of siege on December 8, as students raised the Palestinian flag over the University. The Military Governor of the West Bank notified the mayors of Bethlehem and nearby Beit Sahour and the Dean of the University that severe measures would be taken if road blocks set up by students were not dismantled, students' identity cards not handed over and the Palestinian flags lowered.

In Ramallah, Israeli troops stormed into the town's secondary schools for girls, arresting a number of students. Sixteen Ramallah students are to come

ISRAELI TERROR CANNOT BREAK OUR PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE

before military tribunals on charges of taking part in demonstrations. In nearby Bir Zeit, Israeli authorities threatened to close the University for good, alleging it was a source of tension in the West Bank. By December 10, university and school students remained on strike.

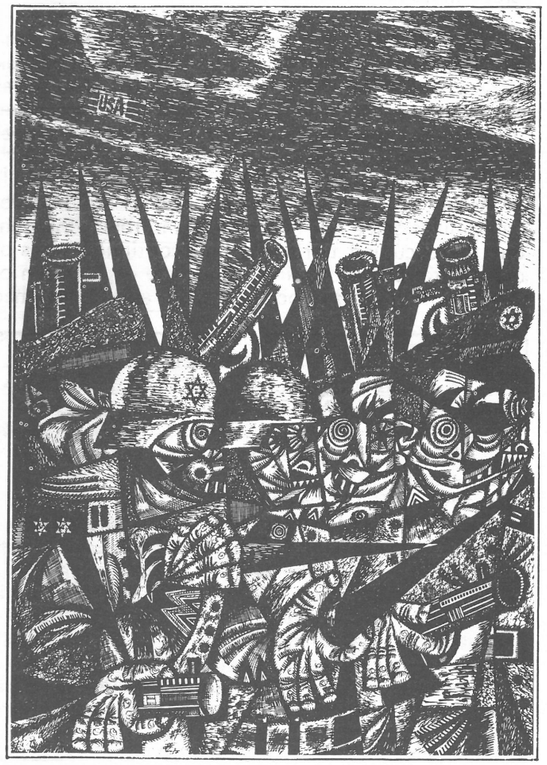
In Nablus, students at al-Najah National University staged a huge demonstration during which slogans hailing the PLO were raised. The Israeli forces arrested Ghassan al-Masri, member of the University's Student Council, Muhammad al-Mallah, Walid al-Surian, Secretary of the Student Council. The Israeli forces also confiscated the identity card of professor



Girl students mistreated

Wa'el al-Qader. Professor Muhammad Sawalha and school teacher Nayla Za'ter are still under detention.

Al-Najah National University has decided to go on strike for two days in protest against the Israeli force's encirclement of the University and other parts



Slogan in Jerusalem

ARAFAT'S MESSAGE TO MASSES UNDER OCCUPATION

Chairman Arafat on November 29 addressed a message to the masses of the occupied territories, on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, calling on them to remain steadfast in the face of Zionist repression and terror. In his message, addressed to all sectors of the Palestinian people in every Palestinian village and town, Arafat said: "We are following up with pride and confidence your great uprising and heroic struggle against the occupation and its repressive tools; and we look up to the sacrifices which you make daily on the correct path, the path of liberation and dignity. Despite the organized terror of the Zionist occupier, your determination has never faltered nor has your belief in ultimate victory been shaken.

"Your uprising in all parts of the homeland, which coincides with the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and with the legendary steadfastness of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces in south Lebanon and in all positions of the Revolution, has given the world an honorable picture of Palestinian reality which is built on sacrifices and which must be victorious and realize its goals of return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state."

of Nablus. Students in Jerusalem, are on strike for the third day running and protest demonstrations are continuing in the city. Four students are reported to have wounded in recent Israeli attacks on demonstratiors.

In Gaza there have been massive demonstrations in protest against the deportation of the West Bank mayors. Dozens of Palestinian students have been arrested following violent clashes between Israeli troops and demonstrators.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVES PROTEST ISRAELI MEASURES

Representatives of the West Bank universities of Bir Zeit, Najah and Bethlehem, of institutes of higher education and student councils held a meeting at the headquarters of the Workers Syndicate of the Jerusalem Electricity Company on December 3. Following the meeting a communique was issued calling for the unity of Palestinian national ranks, and the determination to hold on to the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The communique also called on all local and international institutions and organisations to denounce current Israeli measures and support the Palestinia students in their just struggle. Finally, the communique confirmed the determination of the Palestinian universities and their students to confront and resist all Israeli attempts at controlling educational affairs in the occupied territories.

JERUSALEM NATIONAL BODIES CONDEMN ISRAELI MEASURES

Palestinian national associations in Jerusalem issued a statement on December 3 condemning the Israeli measures taken against the West Bank educational system. The statement confirmed these groups' rejection of anynew laws or measures interfering in the West Bank educational system, and denounced the restriction of movement orders placed on several West Bank figures.

The statement stressed the following points:

1. Refusal of any amendment in regulations or laws applying to the occupied territories and in force before the occupation, especially article No. 16 of 1964, and article No. 82 of the Jordanian labor law.
2. Refusal of Israeli attempts to seize national organizations and bodies, especially the Jerusalem Electricity Company.
3. Denouncing the Israeli authorities closure of Arab universities institution and schools, and their firing at student demonstrations in Ramallah, Bethlehem, Nablus and other areas in the occupied territories.
4. Refusal of the Israeli annexation of any section of the occupied territories.
5. Denouncing the Jordanian attempts at interference in the activities of national organizations, and cultural institutions, notably the West Bank Nurses Union.
6. The Israeli deportation of the citizens Milhem, Qawasmeh, and stressing the necessity of their return to resume their duties.
7. Denouncing Israeli restriction of movement orders imposed on West Bank leaders and other Palestinian citizens.
8. Asking that no support be extended to the "Hebron Villages League", which is backed by Israel and Jordan against our people.
9. Denouncing the Israeli authorities attempts to prevent municipality councils from functioning properly.

The statement finally called for closing ranks within and outside of the occupied territories for the confrontation of all the capitulationist conspiracies; and stressed the Palestinian people's right to exercise self-determination and establish an independent state under PLO leadership.

OCCUPATION DIARY

Attempt to deprive Palestinian workers of their trade union leaders

CLAMP DOWN ON TRADE UNIONS; LEADER PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST

The Israeli military governor of the Bethlehem region notified George Hazboun, Deputy Mayor of Bethlehem and Secretary-General of the West Bank Association of Unions and of the Bethlehem Workers Union, that he will be prevented from moving out of the Bethlehem area for a period of six months. Hazboun was also notified that the Bethlehem Workers Union is to be closed down by the military authorities on the grounds that it is "illegal". It was not explained what law the union was infringing. The union was established on July 7, 1980 according to existing Israeli regulations and other laws relative to unions in the West Bank.

MORE BOOKS BANNED IN WEST BANK

As part of the on-going campaign against educational establishments in occupied Palestine, the Israeli authorities banned from circulation in the West Bank several more books dealing with Palestinian history and the circumstances of the Palestinian struggle. The order was issued by the Israeli military officer for educational and cultural affairs in the occupied territories, and was distributed to all school and college heads on December 2.

SHAK'A IN GENEVA AS GUEST OF U.N.

Mayor Bassam al-Shaka'a of Nablus, arrived on November 27 in Geneva upon an official invitation from the U.N to participate in the festival organised on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. Bassam Shaka'a met with the President of the International Red Cross and the Arab ambassadors in Geneva. The Mayor of Geneva also visited Shak'a.

DUHEISHA CAMP ENCIRCLED

The Israeli troops are surrounded Duheisha Camp, near Bethlehem on December 4, after a total curfew imposed for four days. The Israeli forces have arrested hundreds of the camp's inhabitants and subjected them to torture under interrogation, according to reports from the occupied territories. The detainees are charged with involvement in the popular uprising, which took place one week before. The inhabitants of the Camp appealed to national organisations and institutions of the occupied territories and to all peace loving forces in the world to put an end to such measures.

TWO HOUSES DEMOLISHED IN RAMALLAH

On November 20, the Israeli military authorities demolished two homes in Kfar Na'meh in the Ramallah region on the pretext that they were built too close to the main street. The Israeli authorities imposed a curfew on the town until the demolition work was completed. The Israeli authorities also threatened to demolish five houses in Kfar Na'meh because they claimed they were built without permits.

INTERNATIONAL JURISTS PROTEST ISRAELI CRIMES

At the closure of their 11th conference on November 24 in Malta, the International Assembly of Democratic Jurists adopted two resolutions on the Palestine question stipulating that no just and permanent peace in the Middle East region could take place without recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and statehood. The resolutions condemned the Camp David accords, Israeli attacks on South Lebanon and Israel's policy in the occupied territories, including the illegal decision to annex Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM ELECTRICITY COMPANY CONFRONTS ISRAELI TAKEOVER

The Chairman of the board of directors of the Jerusalem Electricity Company, Anwar al-Naseibeh, has protested vehemently against the proposed Israeli takeover the company. The statement of protest, issued jointly with the secretary of the company's labour union, affirmed that the company would resist the takeover bid as one body. Israeli Energy Minister, Yitzhak Modai, in an interview with the Tel Aviv daily *Ma'aviv* on December 4 said that the Israeli government was determined to go ahead with the takeover, due to come into force on 1 January 1980.

ISRAELI AUTHORITIES SEIZE 80 DUNUMS FROM KFAR QADDOUM

The villagers of Kfar Qaddoum protested, in a memorandum addressed to the West Bank military governor, the seizure of another 80 dunums of agricultural land of their village. The land was taken to enlarge an Israeli settlement already built in the region. The villagers charged the authorities with depriving them from their main source of livelihood.

RESISTANCE AGAINST LAND THEFT IN RAMALLAH REGION

The notables of the villages of Ain Yabroud, Deir Jiryis, al-Mazraa' al-Sharqieh and Silwad in the Ramallah region, all confirmed the determination of the people in the area to hold on to their 300 dunums of land in Tal al-Aqour which the Israelis plan to seize. During a meeting with the Israeli Deputy Military Governor of Ramallah, the notables stressed their rejection of the land theft.

AL-FAJR

NEWSPAPER FORBIDDEN TO USE THE WORD "PALESTINIAN" IN MASTHEAD

The Jerusalem English Language weekly *Al-Fajr* was ordered to delete the words "Palestinian Weekly" from its masthead on the grounds that it violates the permit given to the newspaper in May 1971. Quoting excerpts from the written order, *Al-Fajr* said this measure was one of many taken against nationalist publications to silence Palestinian opinion.

MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS:

76 YEAR-OLD MAN SENTENCED TO JAIL

On December 2, an Israeli military court in Jerusalem sentenced 76 year-old Midhat Abu Zaid from Jabaliyah camp to 16 months in jail on charges of membership in the Palestinian Revolution.

PALESTINIAN YOUTHS CONVICTED FOR RAISING PALESTINIAN FLAG

The Israeli military court in Tulkarm sentenced Mohammad Kheiry (14) and Jamal Abdel Kader to three years in prison each and fined them the equivalent of IL 3,000, on charges of attacking the Tulkarm military governor, raising the Palestinian flag, hurling stones at Israeli military vehicles and participating in last May's demonstrations during which the Palestinian student Najeh Abu Ali was killed. The Israeli military court also sentenced the Palestinian student Nasser Muhammad Mahmoud Jadallah from Sour Baher near Jerusalem to three years suspended sentence for affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution.

FOUR GAZA STUDENTS SENTENCED TO JAIL

The Israeli military court in Gaza on December 4 sentenced the Palestinian students Samir Said Abed, Imad al-Saghtawi, and Kamel Kamal al-Saqr to 10 months in jail each, and Bassam Shaat to six months in jail each, for participation in anti-Israeli demonstrations. The trial of the Bir Zeit students Samed Salma, Walid al-Sharif, Othman Alyan, Sharif al-Tibi, Hani al-Saytouni, Hani Nour al-Deen and Ziad Abdeh, is set for December 7 at the Ramallah military tribunal.

ARREST OF NABLUS MUNICIPAL LEADERS

The Israeli authorities have arrested al-Hajj Khalil Lativi member of the Nablus Municipal Council and Nabil al-Shak'a (43), both of whom suffer from poor health, as well as Mohammad Ladi, head of a Nablus school and Ghassan al-Shaka'a.

OCCUPATION DIARY

ARMED RESISTANCE

COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

No. 109/80:

Palestinian Commandos operating inside the occupied territories on November 25 ambushed a bus belonging to a settler group along the Deir al-Hatab Askar road, near Nablus. Our militants surprised them with automatic weapons fire and hand grenades, causing several casualities among the passengers. Some passengers tried to shoot at our militants, who answered, silencing their fire and continued their movement outside the operation region. The Israeli forces circled the villages of Azmout, Salim, Deir Hatab and Askar Camp, cut off all roads leading to Nablus, and arrested dozens of Palestinians on suspicion of their involvement in the operation.

No. 110/80:

Palestinian Commandos operating inside the occupied territories on November 30. planted timed explosive charges inside a clothes factory attached to the Israeli army, in Migdal Ha'imaq settlement, north of Afoula. At 11:00 P.M. the charges went off, causing a major conflagration, destroying the contents of the factory and injuring several guards. Losses from the fire are estimated at millions of Israeli pounds. Israeli fire brigades only managed to bring the fire under control at dawn. The Palestinian commandos returned safely to base.

No. 111/80:

Palestinian commandos of special unit "D" operating inside the occupied territories on December 1 planted timed incendiary charges inside the Israeli commercial center on Igribis street in Jerusalem. The charges exploded on Schedule at 9:15 A.M. causing a fire which spread all over the center and neighbouring stores and buildings. The damages caused by the fire are likely to be considerable.

No. 112/80:

A Palestinian commando of special unit "B", on November 29, opened fire on an Israeli soldier in the Zakhroun Ya'coub region, south of Haifa. The soldier was wounded in the head. The Palestinian commando seized the Israeli soldier's equipment and returned safely to base.

Fahd Qawasmeh

Mohammad Milhem

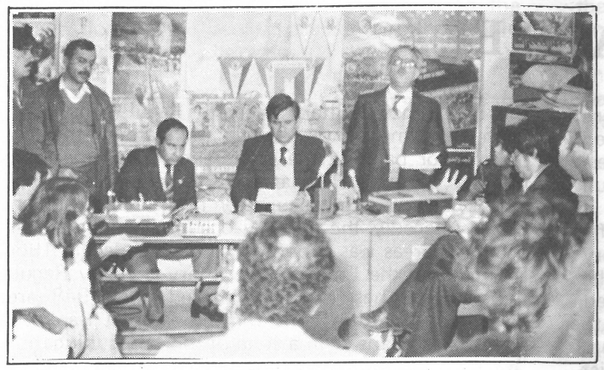
ISRAELI GOVERNMENT RE-EXPELS MAYORS QAWASMEH AND MILHEM

The Zionist government re-expelled Palestinian mayors Fahd Qawasmeh and Mohammad Milhem on December 5. The mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, were expelled across the Lebanese border by the Israeli army immediately following a press conference by Israeli Prime Minister Begin reaffirming the original expulsion order of May.

"Is expulsion of elected mayors of the occupied territories helpful to a just peace, is it humanitarian, is it legal" asked Halhoul Mayor Milhem at a press conference in Beirut on December 6.

Milhem pointed out that among the Zionist Cabinet members Deputy Prime Minister Yadin and the Health Minister opposed expulsion, two members have resigned (Weizmann and Dayan), one is under criminal prosecution (Abuhatzeira) and two were absent, so that Prime Minister Begin virtually unilaterally decided on December 5 to re-expel the mayors.

Mayors Qawasmeh and Milhem were first deported on May 3, five hours after a successful Palestinian military operation in Hebron. Commandos attacked a building in central Hebron seized by right-wing Israeli settlers. From 1948 to shortly after the 1967 war, the building was used as a school by the United Nations, which was closed by the Israeli government, and the building remained empty for several years. Fanatical Israeli settlers took over



The mayors at December 6 press conference

the building with army assistance in April 1979, and it now contains 5 families and a military post. After the commando attack, the neighboring shops and homes were destroyed and the street is cordoned off and the area under heavy army guard. According to Milhem, some of the commandos who carried out the operation were later captured, but they have testified that meither Milhem nor Qawasmeh had any direct or indirect involvement in the attack. Prime Minister Begin's decision to expell the mayors was clearly related to the attack, and the Israeli government alleged at the time that the mayors were involved in "inciting" the local Palestinian population.

The two mayors spent the next 5 1/2 months travelling around the world, appealing to the United Nations, government officials end public opinion to support their demand to return to their homes and positions. Their appeal resulted in two Security Council resolutions, and numerous telegrams to the Israeli authorities. They were readmitted on 14 October to have their case heard by the Advisory Committee of the Military Government of the occupied West Bank. After two days of hearings, held at the Allenby Bridge which connects the West Bank to Jordan, the Advisory Committee upheld the deportation order. The mayors began a 10 day hunger strike, and their lawyer, Felicia Langer appealed to the Israeli High Court. On the fifth day to their hunger strike the mayors were transferred to Ramleh prison, where they waited for 45 days while the High Court heard the case.

What will the mayors do now? Milhem and Qawasmeh stated at their Beirut press conference on December 6 that they insist to return to Halhoul and Hebron and they will again appeal to the UN and world opinion. Milhem explained: "Life in the occupied territories one lives under difficult psychological, political and economic circumstances. My problem is that I was born in Halhoul as was my great grandfather. So I want to return to my family, and to carry out the job for which I was elected by my people 4 years ago." As they were holding the press conference in Beirut, the Palestinians on the West Bank were echoing their demand to return by holding demonstrations and strikes.

PLO STATEMENT ON DEPORTATION OF QAWASMEH AND MILHEM

The PLO issued a statement on December 6th concerning the Israeli authorities' deportation of Fahd Qawasmeh and Muhammad Hassan Milhem, mayors of Hebron and Halhoul. They have been deprived of the right to live in their homeland Palestine, despite all international resolutions, including the UN Security Council resolutions, declaring the deportation order invalid and stressing the mayors right to remain in their homeland.

The statement said that the Israeli authorities' determination to deprive mayors Fahd Qawasmeh and Muhammad Milhem from living in their homeland Palestine, despite their being elected representatives of Hebron and Halhoul, proves once agin the enemy's disregard for human and moral values; for world public opinion; for all UN resolutions and for the appeals made by the Vatican and the UN Secretary General. The statement said:

"The decisions of the military administration show to the world the true racist and fascist face of the Zionist occupation against which our people struggle with determination. The arbitrary deportation of Qawasmeh and Milhem did not and will not stop their determination to return. Moreover this last show of 'justice' and 'democracy' by the Zionist authorities was a miserable effort, which only led to the detention of the two mayors, in addition to their being in the big jail of occupation. The threads making up the self-rule con spiracy have now become clear to the whole world, exposing the illusions of the capitulationists who rely on a false peace and stressing that as long as Palestine remains occupied, the lives of the Palestinians will remain in danger and the Zionist enemy will continue to perpetrate its crimes. These events moreover confirm that the path of revolutionary armed struggle for liberation and of long-term people's war are the only way to guarantee the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland".

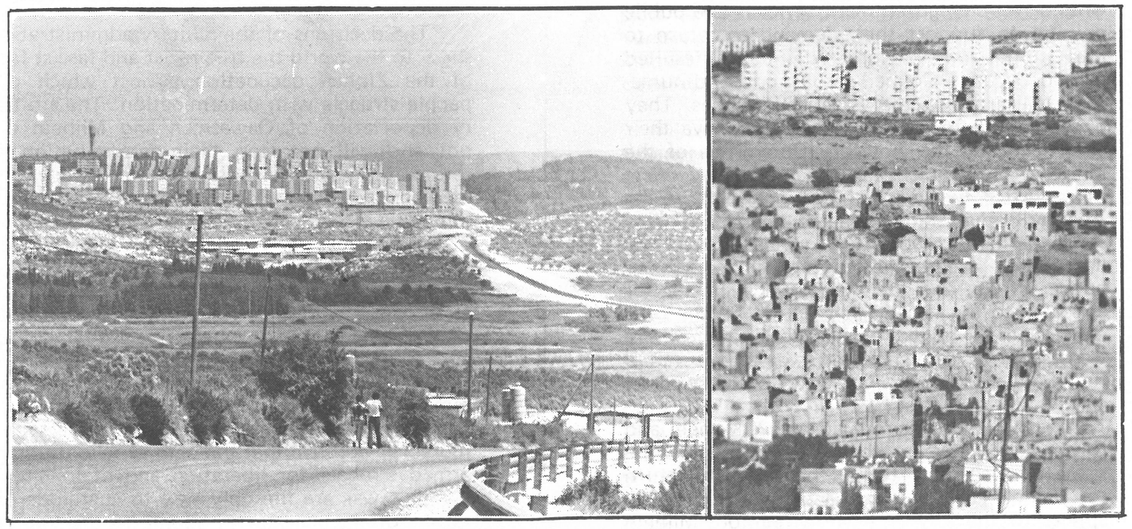
ISRAELI MILITARY OCCUPATION IN GALILEE

What is the difference between the Palestinians living in 1967 occupied Palestine and 1948 occupied Palestine? Despite the Zionist myth that the Palestinians living in 1948 occupied Palestine enjoy full citizenship rights with Israeli Jews, the answer is becoming increasingly clear that there is no difference. Both areas are subjected to a policy of military occupation, although the military occupation in the Galilee, Triangle and Naqab (Negev) is perpetrated with some attempt at disguise. When Begin came into office in 1977, the disguise was lifted. The PLO has consistently offered a binational solution to Zionist exclusivism whether in the form of a democratic secular state or in the form of a transitional separate Palestinian state. The Zionists reject any measure of coexistence and particularly affected in this struggle are the Palestinians living the longest under Zionist occupation since 1948.

This year Palestinians living in the 1948 occupied areas have attempted to form a common front with Palestinians struggling for independence in the 1967 occupied territories. In June, a coordinating meeting was held in the Galilee to organize a national conference to unite all 1948 area Palestinians around support for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza and recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The national conference was set for December 6. On December 1, Begin donned his role of Defense Minister and banned the scheduled Arab People's Conference. Begin used the Emergency Military Security Regulations dating from the time of the British Mandate as the legal pretext for banning the conference. The Emergency Military Security Regulations are the Zionist "legal" norms governing the occupation in the West Bank and Gaza. Allegedly the military occupation in the 1948 occupied areas was supposed to have ended in 1966. By invoking the Emergency Military Security Regulations, Begin has officially placed the 1948 area Palestinians on the same footing as West Bank and Gaza Palestinians — in a state of military subjugation.

The Zionist government has been building a campaign to intimidate the 1948 area Palestinians for some months. In the first week of November Begin's advisor on Arab affairs, Benjamin Gur Arye, anticipated the clamp-down by warning against support for the conference. The *Jerusalem Post* of November 9, reported him as saying: "Israel cannot stand idle and must take legal steps against those who intend to undermine the good relations between Jews and Arabs. Israeli Arabs have to understand that any massive support for the radical groups will not be in their interest."

Another cohort of Begin in the Likud, Knesset member Amnon Linn, formed a puppet committee to thwart the Arab People's Conference. His "Jewish-Arab Association for Understanding" has been a spearhead for intimidating Palestinians not to join the Arab People's Conference. The *Post* reported on November 9: "A leaflet the group distributed on November 5 both in Arabic and in Hebrew warned that the radicals' exploitation of 'the painful problems of the Arab population' would lead to the radicalization of the Jewish population, and would undermine confidence between the two peoples."

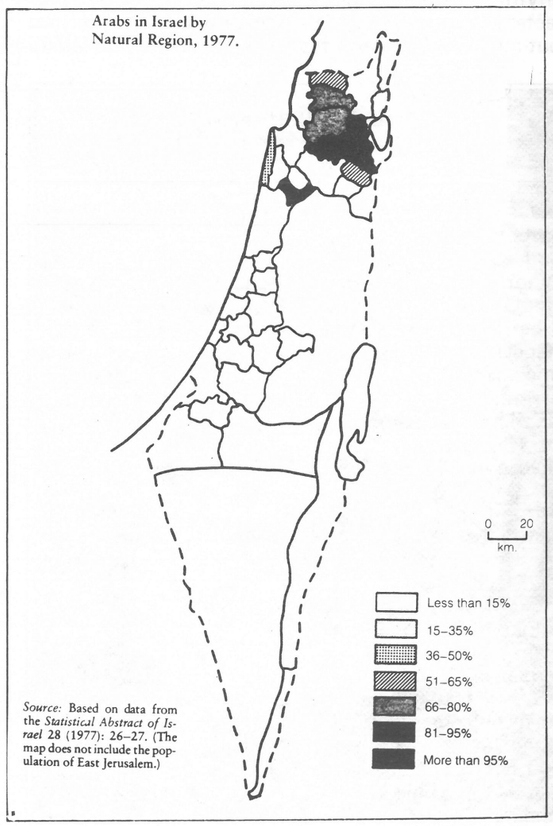


The same outlook, the same strategy:
Maalot settlement in Galilee (left); Kiryat Arba settlement in West Bank (right)

Linn has been one of Begin's main backers in perpetrating a policy of outright elimination of the 1948 area Palestinian population. Ian Lustick, a Zionist sociologist, describes Linn this way: "Linn has consistently favored the use of the 'strong hand,' e.g., the expulsion of Arabs suspected of involvement in guerilla organizations, the banning of radical Arabs from Israeli universities, an increase in the use of administrative detention, the firing of Arab teachers and other government employees who support the Communist Party, and the use of tough police and border patrol units to quell demonstrations in Arab villages. Commenting on strong-hand aspects of his proposals Linn explained that 'though my policy is a little brutal, the future of Israeli Arabs is very complicated and that is the only way.'"

There are now plans afoot to completely ban the Communist Party. (Rakah). The Rakah received over 50% of the Palestinian vote in the 1977 Knesset elections. All nationalist Palestinian political parties are already banned. The Rakah is the only legal anti-Zionist party to which 1948 area Palestinians can affiliate. The first moves to an outright banning of the Rakah come in the form of a bill pending in the Knesset to reform electoral representation in the Knesset. The percentage of the vote necessary for a Knesset seat would be increased from 1% to 2.5% of the total vote. The hope would be that combined with intimidation measures, the Rakah would never be able to gain 2.5% of the total vote.

Arabs in Israel by Natural Region, 1977.



Source: Based on data from the *Statistical Abstract of Israel* 28 (1977): 26–27. (The map does not include the population of East Jerusalem.)

ZIONIST EXPOSE OF FAILURE

Even committed Zionists are now admitting Zionism's historical failure to offer any solution to the national question of the destiny of the Palestinian people. If for more than 30 years, Zionism has not succeeded in buying off or completely suppressing the 14% minority Palestinian population in the 1948 occupied areas, what does this bode for the untimate future of the Zionist entity itself when it has persistently maintained its hold over more than a million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza?

A Zionist sociologist, Ian Lustick, has tried to address this question frankly in his book published this year entitled *Arabs in the Jewish State.** Linn describes himself in the Preface this way: "All my life I have been involved, as a participant, leader, and resource person, in Jewish and Zionist organizations."

What Lustick accomplishes despite himself is to expose in a striking manner the Zionist policy of attempting to completely subjugate and control every aspect of life of the 1948 Palestinians from their educational possibilities to their very means of economic survival. What Lustick fails to see from his Zionist blinders is the crystalizing resistance of the 1948 Arabs and the steady erosion of Zionist consolidation. He thinks that the Zionists in their policy toward the Palestinians have maintained a "low cost" system "of effective control." "There have existed certain structural conditions, certain institutionalized norms, and even some aspects of official policy in the Arab sector which have interfered with the exertion of effective control over the Arab population and which have provided Arabs with opportunities for limited resistance to the regime. These factors are referred to as structural, institutional, or programmatic "aberrations...." (Pg. 80-81) Lustick thinks that"... no significant independent Arab social, economic, cultural, or professional organizations have been formed; there are no independent Arab newspapers; no Arab leaders of national stature have emerged; no Israeli-Arab terrorist organizations have crystallized; and there have emerged; only scattered instances of protests or demonstrations." (Pg. 4) But in the next sentence he contradicts himself by trying to belittle the objective importance of the 1976 Land Day events in the Galilee: "The Communist-organized general strike on March 30, 1976, in which approximately 20-25% of the Arab work force participated was by far the largest 'mass

ISRAELI MILITARY OCCUPATION IN GALILEE

action' of Arab citizens in Israel's history."

What has happened since 1976 is that the identification of the 1948 area Palestinians with the PLO, Palestinians in the other occupied territories and Palestinians in exile has become so complete, that now the Begin government has felt compelled to reinstitute a policy of outright military occupation. The Arab People's Conference was to be the public assertion of the united 1948 Palestinians' support for the PLO and the public affirmation of their Palestinian identity. Banning the conference will not do away with the new realities created in large part by Zionist policy itself.

News from the Galilee, Triangle or Naqab reads much the same as news from the West Bank and Gaza. On November 9, the *Jerusalem Post* reports that "A 15-year-old boy from nearby Sakhinin village was arrested on Friday on suspicion of throwing a stone at a military vehicle and breaking its windshield." Ten days later the *Washington Post* reports that "in Bethlehem... students erected roadblocks outside the university and when the first army truck arrived, pelted it with stones from second-floor windows." The forms of resistance become similar as the nature of the military occupation becomes similar in the two occupied areas of Palestine.

An Array of New Military Settlements in Galilee Lustick writes that "by the end of August 1973, the Land Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency had established 564 settlements of all types, including over 500 agricultural settlements." (Pg. 101) But, "three hundred, or 55 percent, of the agricultural settlements established between 1948 and 1971 had failed, by that later date, to reach the stage of 'consolidation." (Pg. 103). Zionism has ultimately failed in ousting the Palestinian population in the Galilee despite a mamouth 30-year campaign. "Strenuous efforts have been made to channel Jewish settlers to isolated settlements in upper Galilee. Large tracts of Arab land have been expropriated and new towns, such as Maalot and Carmiel, established as urban Jewish centers in an otherwise almost totally Arab area." However, Lustick writes that "many settlements have had to be abandoned, and neither Maalot nor Carmiel nor Upper Nazareth has grown to anything near the proportions that had been projected." (Pg. 130) By 1975 there had been a serious out-migration of Jews from the Galilee which led to the Judaization of the Galilee campaign.

Slogan on Palestinian house in Galilee blown up by the Israeli authorities

The Begin government has escalated the settlement campaign in the Galilee by dotting the hills overlooking Palestinian villages with lonely military outposts. The *Jerusalem Post* of November 7 reports: "A new lookout settlement named Gillon was established... in the Segev region in Western Galilee. This is the 27th point to be set up in the Galilee in the past two years." But the proliferation of new military outposts has not stopped the out-migration. What is new is that since the plans for civilian settlement have been an abject failure, Palestinian land is being confiscated simply for purposes of enforcing the military occupation. The same is true for the West Bank where the *Post* of November 11 reports that "when the Likud took office in 1977 there were 3,200 Jews living in 24 West Bank settlements, while today there are 17,400 in 68 settlements." But overall there has been more Jews leaving the country this year than coming in. Lustick notes: "A sustained and spectacular rate of natural increase in the Arab sector (38.4 per thousand in 1976 as compared to 18.0 per thousand among Jews), failing levels of Jewish immigration, and increasing Jewish emigration... have combined to raise the issue of the long-term stability of Israel's Jewish majority... In 1976 Arabs already constituted a solid majority in western and central Galilee and were very close to a majority in the northern region as a whole."

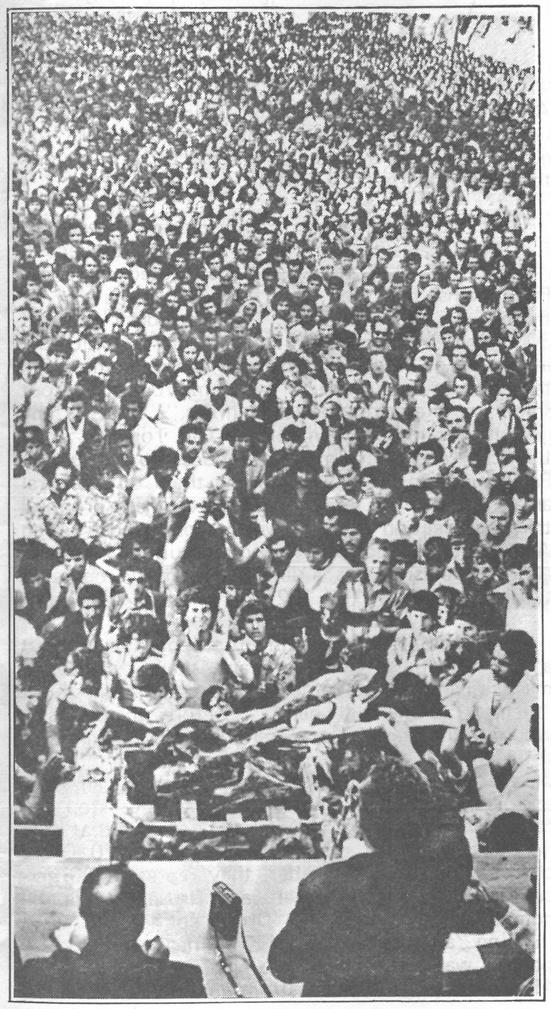
THE HOUSING CRISIS

The Palestinian population in the Galilee, Triangle and Naqab has not suffered any decline whatsoever. Instead, there is a rapidly rising birth rate, 2.5 times that for Jews. This has created a severe housing shortage as successive Zionist administrations have denied Palestinians building permits vainly hoping that they would simply vanish from the Zionist entity. Lustick notes: "In an interview conducted in 1974, Akiva Feinstein, director of the Arab Department of the Ministry of Housing stated that since his department came into existence in 1957 the ministry had constructed 2,000 housing units for Arabs, an average of 118 per year. In another interview the official spokesman for Housing refused to provide statistics concerning funds allotted during the 1973/1974 fiscal year for Jewish and Arab housing. 'A comparison of such figures,' he explained, 'would appear ridiculous.' " (Pg. 105)

The housing shortage, the continuing land expropriations for settlements and the general economic dependence of the 1948 area Palestinians is a major factor in the growth in their militancy. Land expropriations are what triggered the 1976 Land Day events. The stepped up Judaization campaign in the Galilee is what spawned the organizing drive for the Arab People's Conference. The Begin government has recognized the volatility of the housing crisis and has used a carrot and stick approach to try and quell Palestinian resistance. On November 9 the *Post* reports that "in Haifa, 100 new flats will be built for Arab residents." But, "some old buildings in danger of collapse will be demolished..."

ACRE

Acre is a prime example of the Zionist housing policy for Palestinians. The Palestinian population has grown to three times its size after the mass expulsions in 1948 while in the past ten years there has been out-migration of Jews from the city. Lustick writes that "by the early 1970's... severe overcrowding problems had developed among the 9,000 Arab inhabitants of the Old Town where many houses were on the point of collapse. ...The Arab community has repeadtedly stressed its desire for Arab housing projects to be constructed outside the walls of the Old Town, but adjacent to it, on empty lots within



Popular Palestinian rally with Nazareth Mayor Tawfiq Zayyad on occasion of Land Day

ISRAELI MILITARY OCCUPATION IN GALILEE

Israeli occupation forces during Land Day uprising of 1976

Acre itself. However, although thousands of housing units have been built in Acre, up to 1973 the government had allotted only forty of its new units to Arab residents." (Pg. 131)

The Begin government finally did build new flats for Acre Palestinians. The *Post* of November 26 reports that 324 flats were completed for Acre Palestinians, but they were built 5 kms outside of the city on an isolated site. The *Post* adds: "At least 300 families live in old buildings, some of which are in danger of collapsing. In many cases families with ten children live in one or two damp rooms, without some of the most basic facilities." What is the government master plan for the Old Town in Acre. Lustick states the aim is to reduce the number of Palestinians in Acre by shipping them out to rural areas. "Under the terms of the government proposal the Arab section of Acre will be converted from an Arab urban district to a 'living museum city' serving almost exclusively as a Jewish-owned and operated tourist attraction." (Pg. 132)

While the Zionist government propagandizes about a few new flats for Palestinians, there has been a massive campaign to demolish Palestinian homes built "illegally". One bill pending before the Knesset would authorize the electric and water companies not to supply services to such structures. The demolition of Arab homes is so massive that virtually all Arab and Druse councilmen have organized to stop the campaign. The *Post* of November 11 reports that "the 44 Arab chairmen met in Nazareth, the 10 Druse chairmen in Acre. Together, they represent 90 percent of the country's Arabs and Druse." While the committee of Arab and Druse councilmen were meeting "a Druse resident of Kifra, near the Lebanese border, was... sentenced by a Nahariya magistrate to 45 days in prison for constructing a house without a permit. ... The magistrate rejected the defendant's plea that he started building his house only after he had failed to receive a permit from the District Planning Commission."

THE FUTURE IS NOW

Lustick comes to the conclusion that "the regime has experienced a real decrease in its ability to manipulate the Arab population. At some point the consequences of this deterioration will force the highest echelons to make a decision between accepting a lower level of control over the Arab minority than that to which they have been accustomed or paying the costs (in time, energy, money, and, possibly, unfavorable international publicity of reversing the trend." The Begin government *has* made its decision and its not in the direction of "a lower level of control." The decision is an all-out attack on the 1948 area Palestinians in similar ways that the brutal military occupation is being conducted in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Begin policies are not bringing their desired results. The renewal of a military occupation in the 1948 occupied areas is welding the Palestinians there to their brothers and sisters in the West Bank and Gaza. The national consciousness of 1948 area Palestinians is in the process of rapid consolidation rather than the consolidation of Zionist encroachment. As the military occupation intensifies it can be expected that struggle of the subjugated will be characterized by increased militancy and its form will mirror the armed struggle of the rest of the Palestinian people.

* Ian Lustick, *Arabs in the Jewish State,* University of Texas Press (Austin and London), 1980.

ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

Israeli settlements on the Golan Heights

THREE NEW SETTLEMENTS IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

On November 16 in a press conference on the American television, Begin announced bluntly: "Israel cannot descend from the Golan Heights. This is the general concensus I can express now. Israel will be on the Golan Heights." Begin's announcement came at a time when the Israeli Knesset is discussing the annexation of the Golan. Voting on this matter will come up within two months. To prove Begin's statement, at the end of November the Israeli authorities stepped up establishing new settlements.

According to a report by the Israeli daily *Davar* three new settlements are now under construction in the occupied Golan Heights. Two of the colonies are scheduled for habitantion by the beginning of the next year. They will be of an agricultural character belonging to the Kibbutzim in the Northern Golan region. The third settlement situated in the south of the Heights are supposed to finished by March 1981.

PALESTINIAN ESCAPES FROM PRISON, ANOTHER DIES IN HOSPITAL

A Palestinian detainee escaped from Hebron prison where he was saving a 20-years sentence for affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution. A 15-year-old Palestinian detainee, Salameh Mohammad al-Hassouni, from the village of al-Se'ir near Hebron died on November 23 in the Makassed hospital while undergoing treatment. The Israeli authorities had been forced to release Salameh from prison before the termination of his six-year jail sentence due to several contagious and chronic diseases which he contracted while in prison.

TURKEY CUTS ISRAELI TIES TO MINIMUM

In a move to further improve its relations with the Arab states Turkey has decided to withdraw all its diplomats from Israel and to maintain diplomatic relations at a "symbolic level" only. Turkey is the only member of the Islamic Conference and the only Moslem state except Egypt that maintains diplomatic relations with Israel. These relations have been at charge d'affaires rather than ambassadorial level. The Turkish charge d'affaires was recalled in August to protest Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and Turkey closed its consular

ANNEXATION MOVES: ISRAEL DRIVES ROADS INTO SOUTHERN LEBANON

In the "Times" of November 11, Robert Fisk reports on new Israeli moves for the annexation of the parts of Southern Lebanon under its occupation:

Just south of the crumbling stone village of Majdel Zoun in Southern Lebanon, United Nations troops hear nightly explosions from the direction of Major Haddad's enclave. And on the few occasions that United Nations officers have been permitted to see what is going on, they have discovered something very strange: a large number of concrete roads, built for heavy traffic and leading from the Israeli frontier. The peculiar thing is that the roads do not lead anywhere – they just come to an end in the middle of a field or on a stony hillside. The United Nations have their suspicions, however, and the local villagers inside the United Nations area are convinced they know the reason. They believe that the Israelis are annexing the land, it will be interesting to hear the explanation the Americans receive."

Israeli troops roaming through southern Lebanon

ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

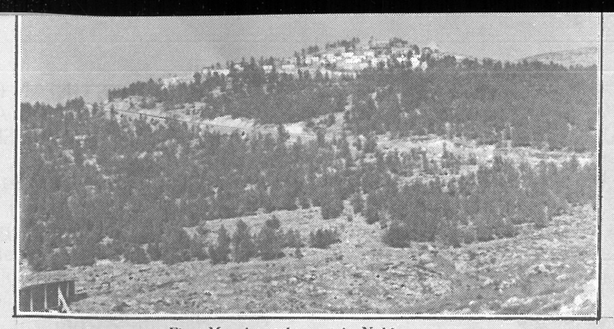
office in Jerusalem. Moslem countries have long been urging Turkey to break off its ties with Israel. During the last three decades there was close economic and technical cooperation between Turkey and Israel. The decision to freeze ties with Israel can be seen as a turning point in Turkey's Middle-East policy.

ISRAEL ARM SALES DOUBLED IN YEAR

Israel has more than doubled its military exports during the last year to an amount of $ 1.25 billion. This rise is due to an increase of contracts with South Africa's apartheid regime and also with countries which previously did not buy military equipments from Israel. Following the permission of the Carter administration to sell Israeli-U.S. Kfir jet fighter to Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, Israel has also expanded its sales to South America since early November

HOW ISRAEL SEES ITS FUTURE IN THE ARAB WORLD

Israel's military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, suggested on November 30, 1980 that an outbreak of war between Syria and Jordan would be to Israel's advantage. This was reported by AP. "Every clash, every disagreement, every split between two Arab states that are extreme toward us, makes it easier for Israel," he said in answer to questions from an audience in southern Israel. "The deeper the disunity in the Arab world, the more advantageous it is to Israel."



Elon Moreh settlement in Nablus area

NEW ROAD CONNECTING SETTLEMENT WITH NABLUS

On November 27 the Israeli daily *Ma'ariv* reported that the Israeli authorities plan to build a new road within the next few days connecting the Elon Moreh settlement with Nablus. The decision was taken following a guerrilla operation against an Israeli transport bus on the main road. The daily added that Israeli security experts agree that the recent commando operation reinforced arguments for building the new road.

Israel Shahak

SHAHAK SPEAKS OUT AGAINST ISRAELI POLICY

Israel Shahak, Head of the Human Rights League in Israel, declared in a press conference in Washington on December 4 that the West Bank and Gaza Strip have become a kingdom of terror due to the torture, harassment and collective punishment carried out by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinians. Shahak stated that organized terror against the Palestinian people was not only practised by Israeli soldiers, but also by settlers, armed and protected by the army, who are planted illegaly in the occupied territories against the will of Palestinian landowners. He added that the Israeli military authorities indiscriminantly arrest Palestinian inhabitants, including children, who are kept in jail for long periods.

He also said that the Israeli authorities are even attempting to destroy the heritage of the Palestinian people. He concluded the press conference by confirming that the Palestinian people are heroically confronting Israeli oppression and are determined to regain their legitimate rights, and that current Israeli measures against the Palestinian people can only increase this determination to pursue their struggle inside the occupied territories.

FURTHER PLANS TO JUDAIZE JERUSALEM

On December 4 the Israeli Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs approved a new plan to seize more Palestinian — owned land in the Jerusalem area for the establishment of 13,000 residential units, as part of a larger plan to Judaize the Holy City, and complete the annexation of Jerusalem. This latest plan stipulates the seizure of more than 4,400 dunums of land located on the Jerusalem-Ramallah road and south of the Nabi Ya'coub settlement. The Israeli authorities have already prevented the Palestinian owners from building on the above-mentioned land.

ISRAELI STATISTICS INDICATE SHARP RISE IN EMIGRATION

On December 4, the Associated Press by its Tel Aviv correspondent Marcus Eliason reported on the latest figures on emigration from Israel:

Israeli government statisticians have released figures suggesting a sharp increase in emigration from this country, which depends on constant immigration of Jews.

The statisticians warn that the figures could mislead if they are read wrongly. But an increase in emigration would be in line with warnings that economists and sociologists have been sounding for some time: That the worsening economy and social climate are driving growing numbers of Israelis abroad.

The figures issued by the government Bureau of Statistics show that in the first 10 months of this year, 448,997 Israelis left the country and only 416,195 returned.

That leaves a *discrepancy* of 32,802 — more than double the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

Moshe Sicron, the author of the survey, says, "This is a clear indication of an increase in emigration."

Emigration is an explosive word in this country, whose very reason for existing is to get Jews to come to live here.

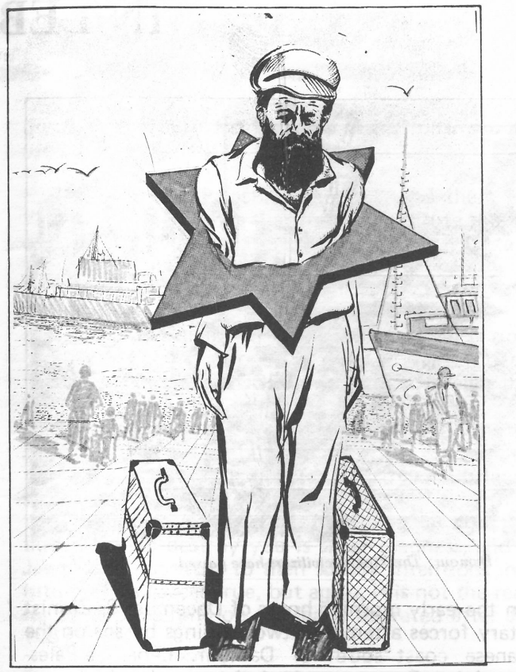
The very word for emigration, yerida, indicates the contempt in which emigrants are held. It means "descent," implying that those who leave Israel fall from a high station in life.

The government has made strenuous efforts, including the offer of financial aid, to induce emigrants to return, but to little avail.

Authorities consistently deny that there has been a rise in emigration despite rising crime, tripledigit inflation and monthlong annual stints of military reserve duty.

The long lines outside the U.S. consulate's visa section are said to consist mainly of vacationers taking advantage of cheap transatlantic fares.

Statistics, they say, can lie. No one, govern-



ment spokesmen point out, can distinguish an emigrant from a tourist on a package tour. An emigrant about to leave is hardly likely to announce his plans to the passport officer at Ben-Gurion International Airport. And besides, they say, who is an emigrant? Is a medical student finishing his studies in Italy or an agricultural expert on a four-year stint in Mexico to be considered guilty of *Yerida?*

The survey shows that since 1948, 375,000 Israelis have left the country and did not come back — roughly 11 percent of the current population.

Alongside the emigration figures are the statistics on *aliya* — the word for immigration that in fact means "ascent." They show a sharp drop, from 37,200 newcomers last year to 22,000 at most this year.

Mr. Sicron says that this is due to a drop in arrivals from the Soviet Union.

ISRAELI ATTACK ON DAMOUR AREA IN LEBANON

Damour: The Zionist civilizers have passed

In the early morning hours of December 3, Zionist military forces attempted two landings by sea on the Lebanese coast south of Damour. Lebanese-Palestinian Joint Forces repulsed the attack which was supported by a destroyer and several helicopters. But at the same time, other Zionist vessels managed to land near Sadiyat. A fierce battle ensued. When the Zionist landing force met with heavy resistance, helicopters and Zionist naval vessels opened up heavy cover fire along the coast. The battle last an hour and a half with the Zionists suffering an undetermined amount of casualties evacuated under the heavy cover fire. The Joint Lebanese-Palestinian Forces suffered four martyrs in the battle.

As is usual in the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, the main victims were civilians. Eleven civilians were killed and 13 others were wounded. Most of the victims died or were wounded by the indiscriminate Zionist shelling of the area. But several of the victims were killed when the Zionist troops attacked a passing civilian car.

The following day, the Excecutive Committee of the General Union of Palestinian students announced the death of Muhammad Jamal Abu Ayta and Ziad Muhammad Abd Rabbo, university students who joined the ranks of the resistance in response to a PLO call for general mobilization, two months ago. Muhammad Jamal Abu Ayta was born in Kuwait in 1958. He joined the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in 1974 and was in his third year of civil engineering at Poznan University in Poland.

Ziad Muhammad Abd Rabbo was born in Nablus in 1961. He joined Fateh in 1975 and participated in various military training sessions. He was a last year student in the Electrical Engineering School at the Middle East University in Turkey. Another Palestinian fighter killed was Ist. Lt. Muhammad Shehadeh. He was born in Tal al-Zaatar camp in Lebanon in 1954. He became a member in Fateh in 1969 and participated in the 1970 Black September in Jordan. He later took part in many operations in the occupied homeland and in 1976 defended Tal al-Zaatar camp remaining steadfast to the end.

The funeral for the martyrs of the December 3rd raid was held on December 4th at the mosque of the Arab University in Beirut. The funeral turned into a massive demonstration of Lebanese and Palestinian determi nation to resist the continuing Zionist aggres sion against Lebanon and a rememberance of the ultimate goal of liberating Palestine. Thousands of mourners and militants crammed the streets in the Arab University area to follow the coffins draped with Palestinian flags to the martyrs' cemetary.

On the day of the funeral an official PLO spokesperson issued the following statement:

"The latest operation is part of Israel's policy to escalate its aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. It is supported by the U.S. and it significantly comes at the threshold of the new administration headed by Ronald Reagan, who is known for his enthusiastic support of Israel and his predeliction for the use of force.

"Our militants who courageously resisted yesterday's raid are ready and capable of foiling imperialist plans. In this, they depend on the undefeatable will of the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

"Our militants inflicted heavy losses on the infiltrating Israeli forces and prevented them from achieving their aims. This Joint Forces confrontation has been added to the list of other battles — Beaufort castle, al-Jarmaq, Sidon — places where Israel wished to strike the revolution decisively, but failed.

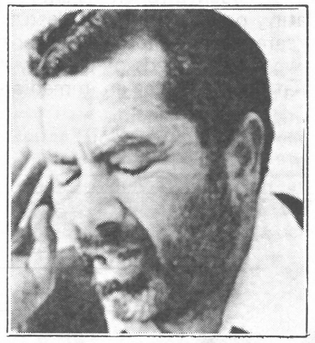
"Our militants, side by side with the other men of the Joint Forces, will continue their confrontation of the enemy and its plans. Israel and imperialism will fail to achieve their conspiratorial plans."

ZIONISM

"PALESTINE" DOCUMENT:

"THERE IS NO PALESTINIAN PEOPLE"

By Meir Kahane



Terrorist Meir Kahane

(In the following we publish the program issued by the "Jewish Defense League" in the U.S. in 1975: The movement led by Rabbi Meir Kahane has become notorious both for its violent activities in the U.S. and for its terror against Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories. The program is published here without deletions. The passages which claim differences with the official point of view of the Israeli government of the time, must be considered of an entirely tactical nature. The Israeli secret service (Mossad) had already under the Labour government established its connexions with the "Jewish Defense League". Under the Begin government, the Zionist military, intelligence and settlement institutions have established a network of links to the fascist "Gush Emunim" settler groups which in turn are linked to the JDL and Meir Kahane's "Kakh" party. (See also "Palestine" 1980 No. 9, "Crazy Jim"; No. 11, "Israel — Fascism on the Rise"; No. 18, "The Terrorist Coalition"). Eli Hazeev, "Crazy Jim", the Gush Emunim terrorist settler killed in Hebron earlier this year, was a member of the JDF and even had links to the FBI. In their bomb attacks on Palestinian mayors on June 2, 1980, the Israeli services most probably used JDF terrorists as their tools.)

There is no "Palestine people," and there is no "Palestine". The lands that today constitute the State of Israel, Judea, Samaria (the West Bank), Gaza and the Golan are parts of the Land of Israel, the sole land of the Jews.

The Jewish claim to the Land of Israel is not an ordinary nationalist one. It is NOT merely derived from the fact that ONCE Jews were sovereign there, were the majority, ruled the land under their own government and that never was the land empty of Jews. All this is true but this is not the main claim of the Jewish people. Jewish refusal to give up lands is sometimes based on the logical and self-evident fact that to give up lands to a people that has constantly threatened to destroy you is sheer madness, and that Jews dare not trust to their kindly intentions in the future. This too, is true, but again, it is not the reason for Jews remaining on the lands liberated after June, 1967.

The fundamental and REAL Jewish claim to the Land of Israel is based on the fact that there is a Divine grant of the land to the Jewish people, and that God gave the Holy Land to the Jewish people in order that it be holy and create a holy society therein. No other arguments — Jewish or Arab — have any relevance to the essential fact that the One who created the entire world and who possesses it, has the power and the right to give unto whomever he chooses and this was what was done more than 3,000 years ago at the time of Moses and Joshua. This is what remains our inalienable right today. The Land of Israel in its Biblical boundaries is the Divine to the Jewish people, it belongs to the Jewish people in its entirety and no alien trespass has any merit or chance of success.

Zionism is NOT one more movement of national liberation. It is not one more like all the rest any more than the Jewish people is one more like all the rest. The believing Jew as the believing Christian knows that there is a Divine pledge — repeated again and again in the prophets of the Bible — that the Jew will be brought back from the Exile, gathered from the corners of the earth and brought home — to the Land of Israel. The believing Jew and the believing Christian know that this resurrection of a Jewish state and this return of the Jew to his home is a

ZIONISM:

NECESSARY precondition for the coming of the final redemption and the establishment of the Kingdom of God. Zionism, the establishment of the State of Israel, the return of millions of Jews home, the miraculous victories of the many Arabs, the *liberation* of Judea-Samaria (the West Bank), Gaza and the Golan, the return of Jewish sovereignty over the Holy City and Temple Mount are all parts of the Divine pledge and its fulfillment.

There can be no "Palestine", a name that was invented by the Romans to symbolize the end of the Jewish people, for that would be to diminish and to force back the miracle of God and to go against the Divine era of redemption. There can be no "Palestine" for if there is, then there is no Israel.

In all this we DIFFER FUNDAMENTALLY with the official stand of the government of Israel which 1) recognizes a "Palestinian" people after years of refusing to do so 2) believes that there are "moderate Palestinians" who will both challenge the PLO thesis and leadership as well as permanently accept a Jewish State 3) believes that peace with the Arabs by concessions is possible, 4) is prepared to give up parts of the Land of Israel to the Arabs, and 5) refuses to allow Jews to settle unrestrictedly in any part of the Land of Israel under Jewish control.

We differ with these stands and maintain that the government of Israel, through its short-sighted, timid and vaccilating policy, not only destroys the vision and the dream of redemption but brings potential disaster down on the heads of the Jewish people. We maintain that there must be an immediate program of declaring:

1) There are no meaningful Arab moderates who will permanently accept any Jewish state, of any size. The ultimate Arab goal is the elimination of any Jewish state.

2) There is no "Palestine people" or "Palestine" entity.

3) All of the Land of Israel belongs exclusively to the Jewish people and Arabs are welcome to live there as individuals but not as a sovereign people.

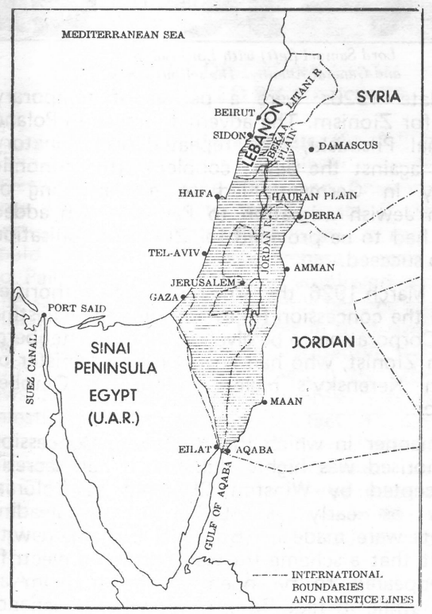
4) If there are those who wish to create something known as "Palestine" they are welcome to do so in "Jordan" which in itself is a fictitious state created by the imperialist British by cutting away, in 1921, the eastern part of the Land of Israel. The Arabs who call themselves "Palestinians" had the opportunity to create a "Palestine" in 1947 in a far larger part of the Land of Israel but refused to do so. They lost that chance forever and if they refuse to create a state in "Jordan" now, but insist upon war, they will lose again and lose "Jordan" in the process because WHILE WE WILL NEVER BEGIN A WAR FOR THOSE PARTS OF THE LAND OF ISRAEL NOW UNDER FOREIGN RULE, SHOULD THE ARABS BEGIN THAT WAR AND WE LIBERATE STILL OTHER AREAS OF THE LAND OF ISRAEL, THEN THOSE WILL NEVER BE GIVEN UP EITHER.

5) The Arabs today sit in large areas of the Land of Israel promised by God to us. For the sake of peace, we are prepared to go to a peace conference with mass to show which lands we claim as our own but declare that we are prepared to declare a state of non-belligerency and not demand those lands back. In exchange for that concession, and as the price they should pay for their aggression of 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973, the Arabs must recognize the State of Israel in the area it now controls.

6) Immediate, unlimited and unrestricted Jewish settlement in any and every part of the Land of Israel including Judea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan.

There is no "Palestine" people and there is no "Palestine." We are not dismaged by the Arabs, we are not shocked, we are not confused. Above all, we are not fooled by them. Not by their vague and tantalizing hints of "recognition", not by their aura of "moderates." We are not fooled by those who for 26 years have threatened to do away with the Jewish state, as in 1967 — before they were taught to be more discreet and allow the world a face-saving way to allow Israel to die. We are not fooled by those, who, in 1956 — BEFORE Jews had liberated the lands the Arabs claim constitute the major cause — took arms from the Soviets and prepared to wipe out the Israel of that time. We are not fooled by those who, in 1947, turned down even the pathetic, grotesque tiny state that the United Nations gave the Jews. We are not fooled by those who rioted against and killed Jews in 1921, 1929, 1936, 1937, and 1938. We are not fooled. There are no "moderate" Arabs. There are only clever and less clever, patient and impatient. The final solution for ALL is the same — the total elimination of any Jewish State. And so, we repeat:

There is no "Palestine people" and there is no "Palestine". We welcome those non-Jews who now live in the Land of Israel under Jewish control to remain as free and comfortable citizens in a free, democratic Jewish State ordained by God and which constitutes the first step to the final Messianic era and the establishment of God's kingdom on earth.



Where end the borders of the "Greater Israel"?

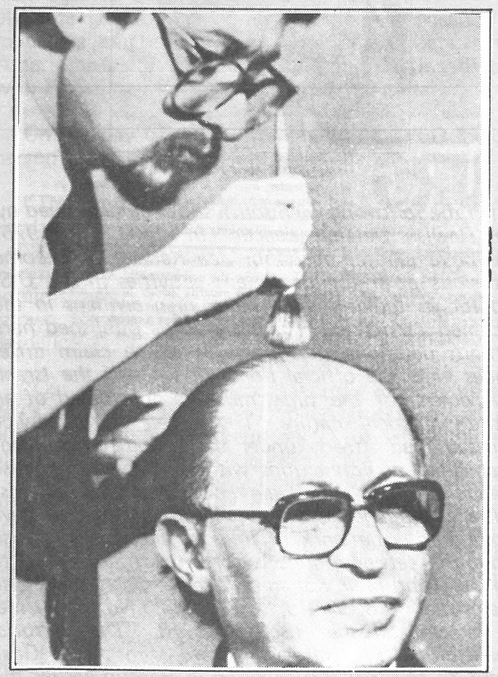
BEGIN CANCELS DETENTION OF FASCIST KAHANE

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin cancelled a three-month administrative detention order issued against the leader of the fascist Kach movement, Rabbi Meir Kahane, who has been responsible for numerous attacks against Palestinians in the occupied territories. Israeli press reports even hinted in June that Kahane's movement together with the other extreme right wing Gush Emunim movement are behind the attempted assassination of three West Bank mayors.

The action of the Israeli Prime Minister seems to have been a reward and an encouragement to Kahane for his continuous incitement against Palestinians. Kahane immediately obliged the Prime Minister. In a letter to the *Jerusalem Post* (August 3, 1980), he said:

"Let me state unequivocally: We of the Kach Movement are committed to (the passing) of a Knesset (Parliament) law to remove all the Arabs. Those who wish to leave willingly will be compensated for their property... Those who are unwilling would be removed without compensation..."

(*Palestine Solidarity*, **September 1980**)

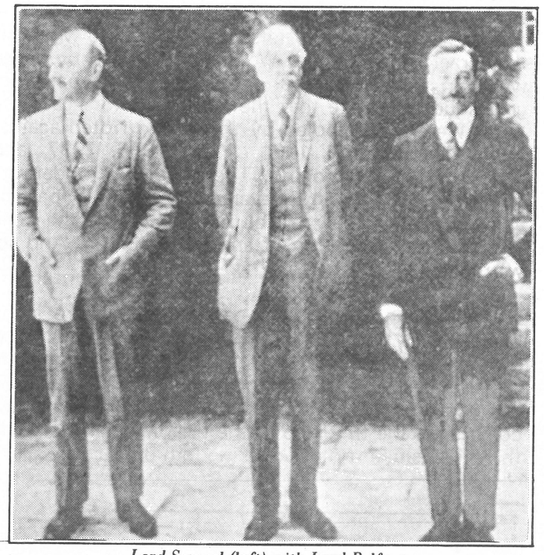


Crime minister Begin: One terrorist protecting the other

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRIMES IN PALESTINE:

ESTABLISHING THE ZIONIST STRANGLEHOLD

by Faris Glubb



Lord Samuel (left) with Lord Balfour and General Allenby: The sellout starts

The late 1920s were a period of temporary setbacks for Zionism. The advent to power in Poland of Marshal Pilsudski, who repeated discriminatory measures against the Jews, coupled with economic prosperity in Germany, led to a slackening of European Jewish migration to Palestine. An added stimulus had to be provided for Zionist colonisation efforts to succeed.

In March 1926, the British mandate authorities approved the concession for establishing the Palestine Electric Corporation to be given to Pinhas Rutenberg, a Russian Zionist, who had been Russian Minister of Police in Kerensky's regime before the October Revolution.

The manner in which the Rutenberg Concession was authorised was highly dubious. It had secretly been accepted by Winston Churchill as Colonial Secretary as early as 1921. But "misleading statements were made in (Britain's) Parliament with the result that a scheme for water-powered electrification appeared to be open to tender from all quarters, while in fact Rutenberg's scheme had not only been secretly accepted, but Arab and British claimants to special consideration were roughly and even threateningly told to 'accommodate themselves' as best they might. All this gave the concession a sinister appearance... As appears clearly now, the operation was difficult to perform in perfect decency within the political climate of Britain in the nineteen-twenties."[1] After a sluggish start, Rutenberg's corporation grew into one of Zionism's most valuable economic assets.

The mandate administration made a move at around the same time to cover another aspect of Zionist economic penetration — the eviction of Palestinian peasants from their land. In 1920, the Zionist Commission had bought a large estate of about 50,000 acres at Marj Ibn Amer from absentee landlords, the Sursock family of Beirut, who later became closely connected with the neo-Nazi Phalangist party. The peasants who had been tenant farmers on the estate, in some cases for generations, were evicted and made to swell the growing ranks of the urban unemployed, and a number of Palestinian homes were destroyed to make way for the new settlers, ostensibly on the grounds of "hygiene". This is a convenient excuse often used by the Zionists for the destruction of homes, as it not only makes such an act sound justified, but also brings the Palestinians' standards of hygiene into disrepute, making it easier to stir up racial prejudice against them in the West.

The outrage provoked by the Marj Ibn Amer evictions was partly allayed by the mandate authorities issuing the 1920-21 Transfer of Land Ordinance. This required in theory that any land sales required government approval, which would only be given if the Director of Lands was "satisfied that any tenant in occupation will retain sufficient land in the district or elsewhere for the maintenance of himself and his family." However, the High Commissioner, had had the power to agree to the sale of large tracts if he thought this was "in the public interest" under an ordinance of a few months earlier, which the new one was designed to replace.[2]

In fact, neither of these ordinances ameliorated the situation. Apart from the fact that they were both based on the wrong approach of "giving an aspirin to a cancer patient", and tackling one of the symptoms of the problem rather than its root cause, there was an easy way to circumvent the supposed protection for tenants in the 1920-21 Ordinance. By evicting the tenants before the sale, an absentee landlord could then sell the land with vacant possession, and the provisions of the Ordinance no longer applied.

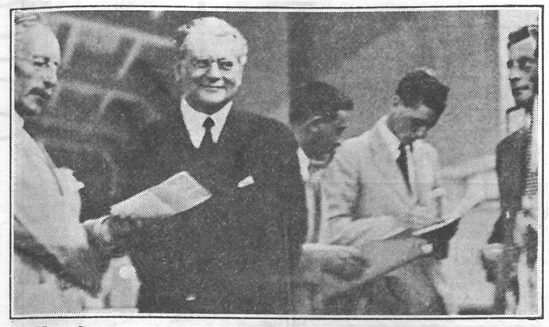
Thus acts of dispossession continued, and the unsatisfactory situation required another palliative. During the last year of Lord Plumer as High Commissioner in succession to Lord Samuel, in 1927 and 1928, a committee was appointed to devise revisions to land transfer regulations. That this was merely a palliative not designed to serve the Palestinian people's interests was obvious from the fact that the committee was headed by the Zionist General, Norman Bentwich.

The result was the 1929 Protection of Cultivators Ordinance, which cancelled the previous requirement that an evicted tenant be provided with alternative land. Instead, a cultivator who could prove at least two years' tenancy was required to be given a year's notice of eviction as well as some financial compensation. This was totally inadequate, as the mandate authorities kept no record of tenancies, and so it was extremely difficult for a person to prove length of tenancy. Also, it failed to take steps to end evictions, merely offering financial compensation. As the official British government report by Hope Simpson admitted, what was required was "not compensation for disturbance, but a provision against disturbance."[3]

Lord Plumer, the High Commissioner who appointed the Bentwich Committee, has often been described as an eminently fair man, without bias towards either the Palestinians or the Zionists, a man who ran the administration with integrity. By all accounts, he did not have the pro-Zionist bias that characterised Lord Samuel, and the Zionists were at first worried that his appointment would be to their disadvantage, as he had a reputation of being an honest and distinguished soldier. But he had the disadvantage that, in Palestine of the late 1920s, scrupulous impartiality, while usually a noble quality, was not what was required, as it meant being impartial between usurpers and rightful inhabitants. Lord Plumer thus attempted the impossive task of being just in implementing an unjust policy.

ZIONIST BOYCOTT OF PALESTINIAN LABOUR AND PRODUCE

The late 1920s also witnessed the growth of a particularly damaging form of economic dispossession of the Palestinians, the Zionist boycott of their labour and produce. Article 3 of the Constitution of the Jewish Agency for Palestine specified that land acquired by Zionists should be taken in the name of Keren Kayemeth (the "Jewish National Fund" and



British High Commissoner Arthur Wauchope (left) handing concession for Palestine Electric Corporation to Russian Zionist Pinhas Rutenberg (center)

should become "the inalienable property of the Jewish people" on which only "Jewish labour shall be employed." Under the terms on which the Keren Kayemeth leased land to Zionist settlers "the lessee undertakes to execute all works connected with the cultivation of the holding only with Jewish labour. Failure to comply with this duty by the employment of non-Jewish labour shall render the lessee liable to the payment of a compensation of ten Palestinian pounds for each default... Where the lessee has contravened the provisions of this Article three times, the Fund may apply the right of restitution of the holding without paying any compensation whatever."[4] The lease also provides that the holding may not be held by any non-Jew, even through the right of inheritance, without the Keren Kayemeth enforcing its right of restitution.

The Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) also insisted that any Zionist settler receiving a loan for agricultural work should work on the land with his family, and "hire Jewish workmen only" if he requires outside help.[5]

RACIST DISCRIMINATION FURTHERED BY MANDATE

Such provisions demonstrate the full import of Zionist land purchases in Palestine as far as the Palestinian people were concerned. They meant that, once land was sold to the Zionists, it was in fact irretrievably lost to the Palestinians, in that not only could no Palestinian ever purchase it again, but also no Palestinian could ever be employed on it again. The sale of land to Zionists thus became an insidious threat to the Palestinian people in their own country. Far from discouraging such a situation, the mandate authorities actively encourgaed it by promulgating laws which, while giving a semblance of protecting Palestinian tenant farmers, in fact stimulated their expropriation. They also took no legal action to prevent the boycott of Palestinian labour and produce by the Zionists, a racist measure which rightly aroused wide indignation when Nazi Germany applied it against the Jews from 1933 onwards.

As did the Nazis, so also the Zionists often used physical violence to enforce their boycott and

Nazi German racism: "Germans, Don't Buy from Jews"
Zionist racism in Palestine: "Jews, Don't Employ Arabs"

abandoned their pretence of hiding behind the "rule of law" which the British mandate so kindly provided for them. A Jewish resident of Haifa, who adopted a position opposed to Zionism, gave a valuable account of how the boycott methods had developed by 1944:

"Some time in 1944 a rumour spread that a couple of Arab workers were employed at the back of a cafe in Tel Aviv. The result: a crowd of thousands went and smashed the windows and broke up the furniture. As the Arab peasant, out of sheer poverty, was ready to sell his produce for a much lower price than was asked by Jewish agriculturalists, the Zionists prevented the fellaheen (peasants) from coming and selling their produce in the Jewish market. And when, under pressure of hunger, a fellah dared to break the boycott, he was subjected to beating and spoilation of his produce... Not one Zionist party – not even the most extreme left of Hashomer Hatzair, now Mapam – opposed the boycott of the Arab workers and peasants."[6]

BEFORE: JEWS AND ARABS LIVED SIDE BY SIDE

In August 1929, rioting erupted in Jerusalem and other towns. The immediate spark which ignited this has been attributed to disputes on religious and personal issues, but the underlying causes were far more involved and due in broad terms to the steady process of Zionist encroachment on Palestinian rights under the mandate. A commission headed by Sir Walter Shaw was appointed to inquire into the immediate causes of the riots, without investigating the root causes related to policy. While the Shaw Commission was thus debarred from pointing to the Balfour Declaration as the origin of the trouble, it nevertheless noted that before the First World War "the Jews and Arabs lived side by side if not in amity, at least with tolerance, a quality which today is almost unknown in Palestine." It also referred to Palestinian concern over "the more extreme statements of Zionist policy", the massive rate of Zionist immigration and the "large sales of land in consequence of which large numbers of Arabs were evicted without promise of other land for their occupation." Its report made some modest recommendations for ending legitimate grievances, such as checking evictions.[7]

The Shaw Commission report was regarded as something of an embarrassment by the government on the grounds that it was "pro-Arab". The Colonial Secretary Lord Passfield appointed another commission under Sir John Hope Simpson to make a further inquiry. The Hope Simpson report also contained some valuable honest observations, including one that "the principle of the persistent and deliberate boycott of Arab labour in the colonies is not only contrary to the Mandate, but it is in addition a constant and increasing source of danger to the country." He also recommended a curb to the flood of Zionist immigration, observing that "if there are suitable Arab workmen unemployed, it is not right that Jewish workmen from other countries should be imported to fill existing posts."[8]

In October 1930, Passfield issued a White Paper embodying the Hope Simpson report's recommendations.[9] This provoked a storm of protest from the Zionists, backed up by their allies such as powerful interests in the United States and the South African white racist General Smuts. British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald backed down and on 14 February 1931 wrote a letter to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, ostensibly to "explain" the White Paper, but in fact watering it down so much as to make it a dead letter. Not that the White Paper would have radically changed British policy, but it meant that the British government "would keep its hand on Zionist immigration and land-purchase and would prevent the increase of either throwing the country into economic disorder."[10] Even this, however, was intolerable to the Zionists. Lord Passfield, who as a pioneer of moderate thought in the Labour Party tried to mitigate some of the harm caused to ordinary people in Palestine, was stepping out of line with the policy of the British ruling class as a whole. He was forced to resign and retire from public life.

References

1. Christopher Sykes, *Cross Roads to Israel,* (London, 1965) p. 112-113.
2. Cmnd. 3686, *The Hope Simpson Report,* pp. 17, 35.
3. *Ibid.,* pp. 35-36.
4. *Draft Lease of Keren Kayemeth,* Article 23, quoted by *Hope Simpson Report.*
5. *Agreement of Keren Hayesod for Repayment of Advances,* Article 7, quoted by *Hope Simpson Report.*
6. Tony Cliff, *The Struggle for the Middle East* (International Socialism pamphlet, London, 1967), p. 1.
7. Cmnd. 3530, *The Shaw Commission Report.*
8. Cmnd. 3686, *op. cit.*
9. Cmnd. 3692.
10. J.M.N. Jeffries, *Palestine, the Reality* (London, 1939), p. 629.

WORLD EVENTS

U.N. CONDEMN POLICIES OF SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

South Africa and Israel pursue a policy of genocide and trample upon all human rights. This is the gist of the debates on South Africa's policy of apartheid and on Israel's occupation practices in the plenum and in the special political committee respectively, of the 35th U.N. General Assembly. The discussions have confirmed that the two racist regimes pursue the same targets with the same methods, while the same imperialist backers enable them to continue and escalate their aggressive policies. Both regimes get assistance from those forces of international reaction which at present are aggravating tensions in the world. South Africa exploits the growing international tensions for perpetuating apartheid and its occupation of Namibia, and Israel for establishing a "Greater Israel". Both regimes invoke their common interests with NATO, which are guiding leading NATO countries in their decisions on South Africa and Israel.

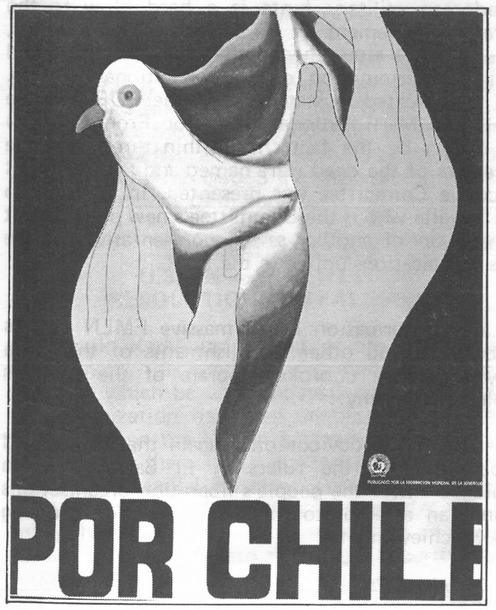
The majority of countries have seen through the hypocrisy of these NATO representatives who always talk of defending human rights, as a result of the debates.

ANC: NATO EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE SOUTH AFRICA

The efforts to integrate the South African racist state "into NATO's military umbrella" have been described by Alfred Nzo as "the beginning of a sinister conspiracy and a dangerous step". What the recent meetings between the South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and NATO secretary General Josef Luns as well as other NATO country leaders signified, the Secretary General of the African National Congress of South Africa declared in a statement on November 26, was that "it marks the beginning of a more open collaboration between NATO and Apartheid." It is well known that "it is the NATO countries that supply arms – and now licences for their production – to South Africa." But now the world is "witnessing an open violation of the U.N. mandatory arms embargo." Alfred Nzo, pointing to the great role that South Africa is playing in the NATO strategy says, that in this context the Apartheid state "is not passive". It reassures the NATO member states "that Apartheid is a bulwark against 'communism' and that the existence of the apartheid system is in the interest of the west's military strategy against the 'communist threat'." The ANC leader continued that the establishment of a network of military bases in the horn of Africa, the Gulf and Indian Ocean regions "cannot be seen in isolation from this NATO strategy in southern Africa". Another factor for South Africa's strategic significance for NATO is "for suppressing our people's march to freedom".

PINOCHET JUNTA REFINED ITS METHODS OF TERROR

An International Commission met to investigate the crimes of the Chilean military junta in Rome on November 29 and 30. The Commission demanded the immediate halt to arbitrary arrests, torture and terror in Chile. At a meeting of its secretariat the commission demanded information about the whereabouts of more than 2000 "disappeared" persons in the country. They called for the restoration of human rights in Chile. Investigations culminated in the moving statements of seven Chileans, victims of junta reprisals. They described how they were arrested and tortured. The daughter of Chilean Trade Union official Pedro Henriquez directed an appeal to the International Community to save the life of her father who has disappeared since 13 November. The statements and the report of inquiry clearly proved that the Pinochet junta has refined upon its methods of terror. It was confirmed that more than 3,300 people were arrested in Chile this year.



Canadian solidarity poster

WORLD EVENTS

FORCES OF EL SALVADOR STEP UP ACTIONS

Leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front gathered on November 27 at San Jose High School in San Salvador for a secret meeting. But 200 men in army uniforms surrounded the school and dragged out 29 victims, including six leaders of the FDR, and disappeared. Twelve hours later the bullet-ridden bodies of six leaders were discovered in a little town near the capital. The six leaders are Juan Chacon, the head of the Popular Revolutionary Block, Humberto Mendoza, of the Popular Liberation Movement, Enrique Barrera of the National Revolutionary Movement, Enrique Alvarez Cordova, the president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, Manuel Franco, a leader of the National Democratic Union and Donoteo Hernandez, leader of a small union. Manuel Franco visited the PLO earlier this year.

The military junta denied any involvement in the incident and a right-wing commando group claimed responsibility for the murders. But the presence of army troops at the school indicates that in fact the junta stands behind the murderers. Lately, with the victory of Reagan, attacks against the Salvadorean revolution are encouraged. A short time after his election, the Reagan camp indicated implicit support for the military government. Military aid and combat equipment have been promised to support junta forces fighting the Salvadorean revolution.

The perfidious murder of six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Movement (FDR) by the Salvadorean military junta is a hard blow to the liberation movement of El Salvador. The murders, however, have strengthened the unity in action and combat determination of the revolutionary forces. This is indicated in statement of the FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and shown by the fact that within three days the successors of the dead were named and the new FDR Executive Committee was presented. In addition to Saul Villalta who is the Committee's new president, it is made up of another seven representatives of the mass organisations united in the FDR.

Latest information about massive FMLN attacks on barracks and other establishments of the junta army show the unbroken morale of the people's revolutionary army.

— It became obvious once again that the alleged preparedness of the rulers in El Salvador for a "dialogue" with the people's liberation organisations is only an attempt to win time in face of growing FMLN achievements.

An FMLN statement emphasizes that in El Salvador "peace can only be achieved by smashing the regime which is pursuing genocide and is armed, militarily trained and kept alive by the USA." The sole alternative for solving the national crisis is to set up a revolutionary-democratic government as was proposed by the murdered FDR leaders.

The FMLN is stepping up its combat-readiness, is improving its military technique as well as its tactical and military knowledge. FMLN is intensifying its cooperation with the people to prepare them for the forthcoming decisive actions against the common enemy.

Rafael Menjivar, the Executive Chairman of the FDR Commission in exterior in an interview with the GDR News Agency (ADN) in Mexico declared: "Our answer to the bestial murder of six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador is stepped up political and military struggle. We are going to intensify military actions by the popular revolutionary army on all our fronts."

Execution of the operation by the junta's national guard in which the FDR leaders had been kidnapped, tortured and killed clearly indicated the participation of advisors from southern American military dictatorships, Rafael Menjivar told the newsmen. Brutality of the junta was an expression of the hopelessness of its policy and of its deep national and international isolation.

Young Salvadorian guerrillas make their way

29th NOVEMBER:

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Presidium at Beirut Solidarity Conference

The UN has designated November 29th as a day of solidarity with the Palestinian people and this year it was marked by rallies and ceremonies the world over.

The main official commemoration of the event was held at the UN building in New York on November 28 sponsored by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The Committee specifically emphasized the need to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East dispute so as to enable the Palestinian people to enjoy their legitimate rights which have been recognized and reiterated by the General Assembly on various occasions.

During the special meeting, statements were made by the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Committee, Falilou Kane, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Paul John Lusaka (Zambia); Chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, B. Akporode Clark (Nigerian); and the Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices in the occupied territories, Nadaraiah Balasubramaniam (Sri Lanka). A message was also read from the President of Cuba Fidel Castro in his capacity as current Chairman of the non-aligned countries. A statement received from the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasser Arafat, was read by a representative of the PLO.

UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim stated in his address to the meeting that, "despite a wide measure of agreement on the principles, an over-all settlement of the Middle East problem is still proving elusive. Determined efforts must therefore be made to achieve such a settlement through negotiations involving all the parties concerned including the PLO."

MASS RALLY IN BEIRUT

In celebration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, a massive popular rally was held on November 29 at the Beirut Arab University. Apart from Yasser Arafat's main address, a number of speeches were delivered successively by Usama al-Fakhouri, on behalf of the Lebanese National Movement; Omar al-Hamdi, Secretary-General of the Arab People's Congress; Samir Sanbar, on behalf of UN Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim; Tony Mingalou, on behalf of the peoples of Southern Africa; Gen. Costa Gomez, former President of Portugal; and Mr. Pascal, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

In the main address, PLO Chairman Arafat affirmed the Palestinian People "will continue our struggle, loyal to the pledge I made to the world on behalf of the Palestinian People and the Arab Nation, that the olive branch will remain in our hands despite all attempts to snatch it away. We will protect it with our guns and blood. I am also fully confident that the day is near when we will plant together the blessed olive tree in the land of peace, the land of heavenly messages and of civilizations, the land of Palestine; the day when our people will have achieved victory and established the laws of humanity as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

He then reminded that "we do not fight alone, but are backed by all honest forces in the world, the Non-Aligned and socialist states. These", he added, "are the steadfastness and confrontation front that no one can defeat and that we hold on to in order to attain in this Arab Nation the strong stand which will change the course of history."

KADDOUMI AT UN: U.S. AND ISRAEL BLOCK RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE

Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department, declared during the UN session on Palestine which began Monday December 1, that the UN organization had been unable to implement its resolutions on the Middle East questions since it was hampered by the conspicuous resistance of imperialist forces spearheaded by the US and Israel. He added: "had it not been for the support of the US, Israel would have never dared to pursue such an impudent policy; it is the US veto at the UN Security Council

29th NOVEMBER:

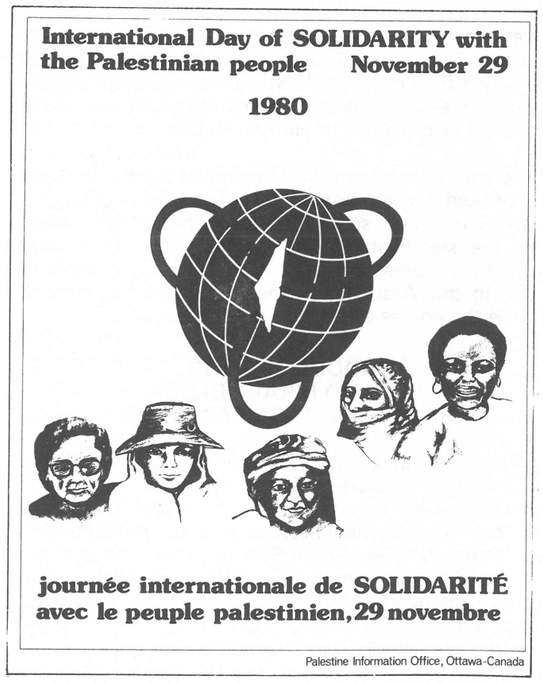
that has saved Israel from sanctions." Kaddoumi denounced statements by U S leaders expressing objection to any moves in the direction of realizing Palestinian inalienable rights. "The noticeable increase of US military presence, the formation of the Rapid Deployment Forces and the joint maneuvers with the Camp David parties reveal the true intentions of the US vis-à-vis the Middle East", he explained.

Falilou Kane, the President of the UN Committee of 23, said in this respect that the Palestinians have been and still are the victims of Israel, which has adopted an expansionist and belligerent policy which violates international law as well as various UN resolutions.

SOLIDARITY MESSAGES POUR IN

Expressions of solidarity with the PLO poured in to the UN and PLO offices the world over. Other national liberation movements were quick in showing their unity with the Palestinian struggle. The South-west African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) sent a message to the PLO Embassy in Dar Es Salaam expressing the firm solidarity of the Namibian people with the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leadership of the PLO. SWAPO sent a similar message to the PLO office in Casablanca.

The President of the UN Palestinian Rights Committee and UN Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim received cables from various states expressing their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people on the Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people. Among the senders were President Hafez al-Asad of Syria; Cypriot President Spiros Kyprianou; Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, Head of the Cypriot Socialist Party; Comrade Miniatovich, the Head of the Yugoslav State Council; and Heng Samrin, the President of the Democratic Republic of Cambodia.


International Day of SOLIDARITY with the Palestinian people November 29
1980
journée internationale de SOLIDARITÉ avec le peuple palestinien, 29 novembre
Palestine Information Office, Ottawa-Canada

In commemoration of this day, the Cypriot Foreign Ministry as well as the Central Committee of the Cypriot Communist Party (AKEL) and the Central Committee of the Cypriot Socialist Party issued communiques expressing support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO leadership.

In Tunis, the National Assembly called on all world parliaments to support Palestinian inalienable rights, while the Abu Dhabi Foreign Ministry expressed, in a communique released on the occasion, absolute supporte for the Palestinian struggle.

RALLIES

Also the socialist countries organized vallies to mark the event. Chairman Arafat received a special cable from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The cable said that the PLO, which is recognized by the international community as sole representative of the Palestinian people, has became one of the most progressive forces in the Arab liberation movement and an active participant in the Non-Aligned Movement. The cable added that the peoples of the Soviet Union, who believe in liberty, independence and social progress, fully support the struggle of the Palestinian people against Israeli aggression and imperialist conspiracies and in order to foil separate deals and achieve a just a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

In Moscow, a huge ceremony was held on November 27 and attended by the heads of international peace and solidarity committees and organisations, ambassadors of the member states of the Non-Aligned Movement and Soviet officials. Fateh Central Committee member Abu Mazen delivered a speech on the occasion. The Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Afro-Asian states sent a cable to the PLO Executive Committee on the occasion. In Czechoslovakia, popular celebrations, seminars and exhibits were held on this occassion. The solidarity of the working people of the German Democratic Republic with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine was reaffirmed at a meeting at the leather processing works of Neustadt-Glewe (Schwerin country) on November 27. The meeting was attended by delegations of the PLO and the GDR solidarity committee and by Arabs currently having special training in this country.

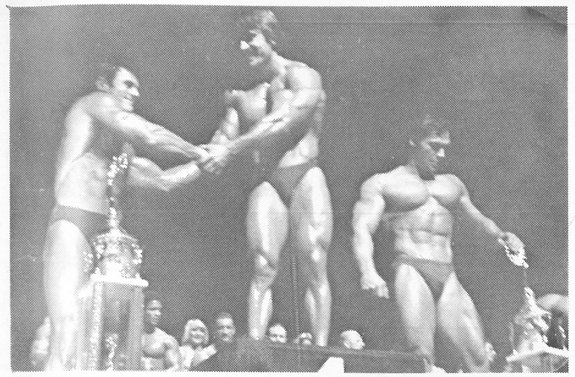
Several solidarity rallies were held in India, including a government-sponsored ceremony in New Delhi, attended by a number of state officials. Rallies were also held in Bangladesh, in Aden, and Zambia.

PALESTINIAN WORLD CHAMPION

A three-member team from the Palestinian Bodybuilding Association affiliated to the PLO participated in an international bodybuilding contest held at the Congress Theater in Paris on November 8. The Palestinian team was invited by the World Amateur Bodybuilding Association.

When the final results were announced, Darif Shabana of the Palestinian team was named the World Champion in the light weight category. It was the third consecutive time that Shabana captured the title. The first time was in London, then in Italy and now in Paris. Shabana is the only Arab who has won the title three consecutive times.

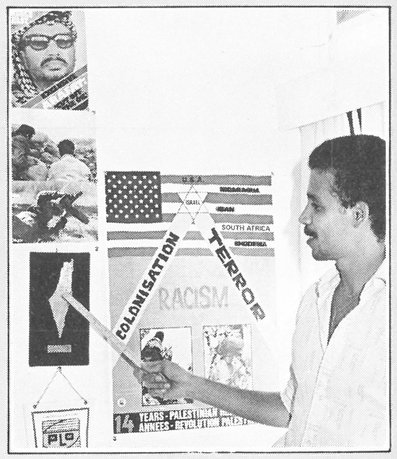
During meetings of the World Association's governing board resolutions were passed which excluded Israel from the organization and rejected South Africa's application to join. Fawzi al-Kodari, from the Palestinian team, was elected a deputy president of the World Association and another Palestinian, Abdul Karim al-Ghazi, was chosen to head the judges' committee for the Middle East.



FILM ON PALESTINIAN CHILDREN SHOWN AT LEIPZIG FILM FESTIVAL

The PLO projected a film on Palestinian children during the 23rd annual International Documentary and Short Film Festival which opened in Leipzig on November 21, 1980. The film entitled "Children without a Childhood" is a rebattal of Israeli policy in the West Bank; it deals with the childhood of Palestinians both in Israeli-occupied lands and in refugee camps. The film was warmly received by the audience.

LETTERS TO "PALESTINE"



Our friend Brian Doway at his office

PALESTINE NATIONAL DAY

Dear Brothers,

On the occasion of your National Day, it gives me great pleasure to express on my own behalf to your great Leader Chairman Yasser Arafat personally and to the Palestinian People warmest wishes for the prosperity in your great struggle to regain control over your homeland which is being occupied illegally by Zionism with the support of U.S. Imperialism.

I remain, yours a true and loyal supported of the Palestinian Revolution.

Your Brother,

Brian Doway,
Victoria,
Mahé,
SEYCHELLES.

Dear friends,

I am very happy that you send your information bulletin regularly. It helps me and my friends in our solidarity work with the Palestinian people in Poland.

I finished the Technical University a year ago and just now I am serving in the army. But it does not stop my solidarity work. I organize "Palestinian evenings" for the Polish soldiers, the first one from these was held in October. I asked the PLO office in Warsaw for help and they gave us a copy of the Palestinian film "The Fifth War", casettes with Palestinian music and placards. In the same building where the evening was held we organized a photo exhibition about Palestine. The exhibition and the film made a big impression on all of us. In the end of the evening we called for the permanent support for the struggle of the Palestinian people. We consider our evening to be very successful. In "Palestine" bulletin Vol. 6. No. 13. there was information about the International Solidarity Work Camp in Rashidiyeh. The idea of organizing such a camp is very good for getting more information about the real situation of the Palestinian people. I think this is the best way for many peoples of the world to express their support and solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

Revolution Until Victory!
With friendly greeting,
Marek Heinricht
WROCLAW, POLAND.

29 NOVEMBER 1980:

WORLD-WIDE SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE